D.D.B.

National Petroleum Ass'n Meeting — Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 144 No. 13 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — September 27, 1943

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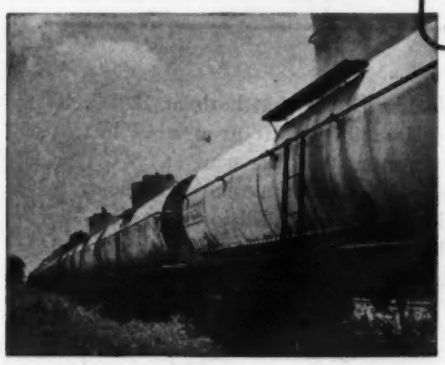

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OPD—9-27-1943 2

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. . . is a colorless high-boiling (148.9°C.) liquid that is soluble in most organic solvents but only 0.43 per cent soluble in water. It is used in hydraulic fluids, synthetic resin varnishes, and wetting and ore-flotation agents. The introduction of the Ethylbutyl group increases the oil solubility of the resulting derivatives. Ethylbutyl esters of dicarboxylic acids are plasticizers possessing low volatility and water solubility. In azeotropic distillation processes where the complete removal of water is desired, Ethylbutanol is extremely effective.

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. . . a glycol-ether . . . is a colorless liquid that boils at 186°C. It resembles Butyl "Cellosolve" in many of its properties, but unlike it is almost insoluble in water (0.45 per cent at 20°C.) Used in synthetic resin lacquers, it should produce excellent gloss, lack of orange peel, and toughness of film. Additional applications for this compound include use as a constituent of hydraulic fluids, as a mutual solvent, and as a plasticizer intermediate.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 13 | September 27, 1943 | Volume 144

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Rotenone Production Plan Shaping Up

OPD Washington Bureau

The rotenone production program for the Western Hemisphere now embraces eleven American Republics according to the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs September 22. In addition to Peru, which is now the principal exporter of rotenone roots, Brazil, another large exporter, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, where wild roots are now being gathered, development programs have been started in Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Haiti.

The Coordinator's Office said that the development plans call for the planting of about 1,000,000 cuttings of derris, one of the two chief rotenone-yielding crops. Because it takes two years or so for the crops to become ready for harvest, the full effect of the development program will not be felt until 1945, but at that time, however, bumper crops are expected.

Before Pearl Harbor, cultivation of rotenone-baring plants was increasing rapidly in the Far East, and the United States obtained nearly half its supply from that source, although one of the two principal rotenone plants is native to this hemisphere. Wartime development is giving the plantation industry in this hemisphere the strongest impetus yet experienced, however, and out of this development some agriculturists believe may come a lasting industry to supply the big Western Hemisphere market for insecticides.

According to reports, planters and handlers in Latin America are viewing the program as one of permanency rather than a wartime development

—*Continued on page 46*

—O-P-D—

North African Seeds Shipments Face Delay

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans of U. S. Commercial Company of making considerable quantities of North African coriander and canary seeds available to American importers, f.o.b. Casablanca, are being delayed by a problem of bagging that has developed since the meeting of officials of the agency with the seed trade in New York last month.

Officials of the agency said September 21 that they were endeavoring to find out how many bags are available in which the seeds can be packed for shipment to the United States, who owns the bags, their condition, what facilities are there for repairing them, and the price that must be paid to obtain them.

When this matter is cleared up they expressed the hope that the program would then move forward more rapidly. But, they said, they could give no indication now of the time when

—*Continued on page 46*

—O-P-D—

Agricultural Chemists To Meet Oct. 27-28

OPD Washington Bureau

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists will hold their fifty-eighth annual meeting in the Statler hotel, October 27 and 28. The meeting of the Association of American Feed Control Officials will follow that of the A.O.A.C. Action at the meeting will include the selection of a secretary-treasurer to succeed W. W. Skinner, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, who will sever his official relations with the government because of retirement early in 1944. Discussion at the meeting will include plans for revision of "Methods of Analysis, A.O.A.C., 1940."

Industrial Census Omitted for 1943

The Bureau of Census will not take a census of manufacturing industries for 1943, Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced September 21. The census of manufacturing industries is taken biannually.

American Home Elects Knox Ide President

Knox Ide has been elected president and Walter F. Silbersack executive vice-president and general manager of American Home Products Cor-

Knox Ide

poration, manufacturer of drugs, foods and household products, this city, Alvin G. Brush, chairman of the board, has announced. Mr. Ide has been executive vice-president of the corporation, and Mr. Silbersack has been vice-president in charge of all advertised products.

Their promotions follow the election of Harry S. Howard, former pres-

—*Continued on page 50*

National Petroleum Ass'n Discusses Postwar Plan

The important part the petroleum industry is playing in World War II, together with a discussion of postwar plans, featured the forty-first annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association, held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, September 21 and 22. H. A. Logan, of the United Refining Company, was re-elected president; as were other officers. Approximately 250 members and guests were in attendance.

H. A. Logan, in his address as president, called for "principles of basic economy" in planning for the postwar period. He was confident that if business men were allowed to return to principles of basic economy, they could build their future. He was of the opinion that the postwar era would bring a large expansion in the motor industry and markets for oil products after the war.

Transportation Problems

In a discussion of transportation problems in the industry, R. W. Schields, associate director of the Pipeline Section of the Division of Petroleum and Other Liquid Transport of the Office of Defense Transportation, stated that crude oil and its products were being delivered to the East by pipelines at the rate of 350,000 barrels daily. This, he said, compared with 41,000 in January, 1941. He was of the opinion that more than 600,000 barrels would be delivered daily upon completion of the twenty-inch and twenty-four-inch pipelines.

Tank Trucks Substitution

The success of the substitution of tank trucks for railroad tankcars was

—*Continued on page 57*

—O-P-D—

American Home Merges Seven Subsidiaries

The American Home Products Corporation, this city, is merging seven of its subsidiaries into a wholly-owned subsidary to be known as Wyeth, Inc. The seven companies now operating

Harry S. Howard

in the pharmaceutical, biological and nutritional fields will form one of the largest ethical drug houses in the United States.

H. S. Howard, who has resigned as president of the American Home Products, will be president of Wyeth, Inc., and Frank F. Law, president of John

—*Continued on page 49*

Peppermint Oil Ceiling Becomes Effective Sept. 30

OPD Washington Bureau

Price ceilings at the grower-producer levels of $5.50 a pound for peppermint oil and $3.50 per pound for oil of spearmint were provided in an order issued September 25 by the Office of Price Administration. The order Maximum Price Regulation 472 covers only the natural oils of peppermint and spearmint and USP redistilled oil of peppermint, and is effective September 30.

In addition to providing ceilings at the grower level, the order sets maximums for dealers to reflect their customary margin over producers' prices. They are set at $6 per pound for natural oil of peppermint, $4 per pound for natural oil of spearmint and $6.35 per pound for USP redistilled oil of peppermint. Fractionated oils and fancy grades redistilled by the trade are continued under the provision of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Dealers, however, may continue to exercise their option of pricing under the GMPR in cases where such ceilings may be higher than those set in the new regulation. Maximum prices for dealers' sales in smaller quantity lots, at the customary differentials for smaller sized packages, are also provided.

Important for the purpose of enforcement and understanding is the regulation's definition of a producer as not only one who produces and sells oil from plants grown by him, but also one who produces and sells oil from plants grown by others.

For obvious reasons of control, the OPA said, the regulation cannot permit the sale of oil produced by an individual at dealer's prices merely because he sells some oil produced by others. Such a practice soon would result in ineffectiveness of producers' ceilings. The regulation permits any individual to sell oil produced by others at the dealer prices.

Brokerage Fees

In general, the regulation provides that all brokerage fees or commissions paid to brokers by industrial consumers must come within the ceilings established by the regulation. However,

—*Continued on page 56*

Penicillin Advisers To WPB Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

The initial meeting of the Penicillin Producers Advisory Committee was held with officials of the War Production Board September 22 to develop plans for increasing production of the new drug to meet the increasing demands of the military and civilians. Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, presided.

Officials said that the plans were discussed in only general terms and for the most part the discussions related to the policies being pursued in allocating penicillin for clinical research and civilian distribution in urgent cases.

Dr. Elder to Tour Plants

Announcement was made to the meeting, however, that Dr. Albert L. Elder, consultant to the Chemicals Di-

—*Continued on page 50*

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Synthesis Fostered by Upjohn

A grant of $75,000 for a three-year study of the synthesis of penicillin has been made to the University of Illinois by the Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich. The study will be conducted by the university's department of chemistry. The company has granted the department an additional $1,200 for a post-doctorate research assistantship in chemistry.

Other grants to the University of Illinois, reported at the recent meeting of the board of trustees include:—

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, $1,500 for two fellowships in organic chemistry; Cerophyl Laboratories, Kansas City, $1,200 for research in botany; Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., $1,000 for a fellowship in chemistry; William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, $7,500 for fellowship stipends to support research in chemistry; Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, $4,500 for a research fellowship in insecticides; Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, $1,500 for study of certain animal diseases.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 24, 1943	Sept. 17, 1943	Sept. 25 1942
137.6	137.7	139.2

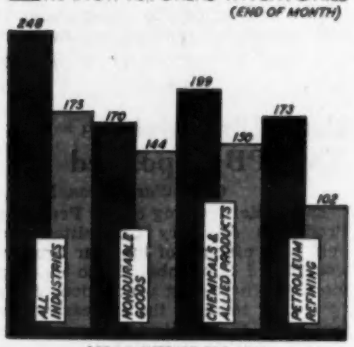
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

A preponderance of reductions in the essential oils division slightly depressed the general price level of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. Price activities in other diviisons were botanical in category, with the exception of a lift for Argentine casein; the trend was fairly well balanced.

The mint oil price ceilings finally emerged from the OPA maze; they allow dealers a 9-percent markup on peppermint and on spearmint one of 14-plus percent. A ceiling schedule was issued for synthetic methyl salicylate also; it affects only profiteering resellers. OPA also did some revising of its rules on ethyl acetate and alcohol. WPB contributed an allocation for maleics, an easing of soap supplies, and a tightening up on soybeans and cottonseed.

The nature and volume of transactions and movements were in no manner novel.

Business in July



Bids Wanted

Albumen, Egg:—150 pounds, Division of Purchases and Sales, Department of Commerce, Washington; invitation 32522, opening September 27.

Fish Oil:—600 gallons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4604, opening September 30.

Lacquer:—300 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7108, opening October 7.

Red Lead Pigment:—60,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7108, opening October 7.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Drug, Perfume Ass'ns to Golf Sept. 28

Chicago Drug & Chemical Association and the Chicago Perfumery Soap and Extract Association plan to hold their golf tournament September 28 at the Rolling Green Country Club, Arlington Heights, Ill. J. A. Gauer, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 118 West Ohio street, Chicago, is in charge of reservations.

—O-P-D—

Halm Leaves Massengill Co.

C. A. Halm has resigned as plant manager and buyer of the S. E. Massengill Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bristol, Tenn., to become affiliated with the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Whale Oil, Tallow Up Abroad

London, Sept. 24, 1943

Refined whale oil, 10s. higher at £41 10s. to £52 10s., naked, works. Empire edible tallow £1 higher at £51 10s. to £53 15s., c.i.f. South American premier jus £11 higher at £62 15s., c.i.f., duty paid.

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N.Y. Paint Club Hears About Postwar Era

Notable improvement in conditions surrounding the market for raw materials and finished products of the paint and varnish industry and likelihood of a gigantic sales volume this year, with a brilliant prospect for an unprecedented era of expansion and prosperity in the post-war era, were reported by trade association leaders, exponents of technical committees and representatives of the War Production Board at a well attended gathering of members of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, assembled at the first Fall dinner-meeting in the Biltmore hotel, this city, September 23.

Principal speakers at the afternoon session included Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, who outlined the steady betterment of conditions, and expressed confidence in speedy solutions of problems still obsessing the industry while surveying the pleasing potentialities of the nearby future and post-war years; A. R. De Vos, president of the New York association, who reported on the organization's accomplishments to date; Warner S. Hayes, assistant to the president, who expressed the belief that 1943 would be a record-beater year in the industry; S. S. Wertzel, chairman of the Casein Importers' Association, who reported on the greatly improved prospects for overcoming the shortage in casein with large importations from Argentina; Al J. Wittenberg, of the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, who discoursed on the brightening horizon for natural and synthetic resins, and George D. Smullen, of WPB, who explained the situation with regard to small and large containers and other packings, and Benjamin Belcher, also of WPB, who said he foresaw constant betterment of the paint trade in the months immediately ahead.

At the evening session, which followed the dinner, Graham Corddry, Titanium Pigment Corporation, and Thomas Starkie, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., and a WPB consultant, discussed the improving conditions in titanium, while Ralph Newman, of New Jersey Zinc Company, expounded those in the zinc oxide industry. Don Bate, former newspaper correspondent, was the post-prandial guest speaker.

Factors summarized by Mr. Trigg as indicating enormous pain. demand after the war included:—

1. Protection of approximately $250,000,000,000 worth of paintable property, of which $95,000,000,000 worth, according to a recent estimate by the Bureau of the Census, consists of dwelling units.

2. A present undersupply of 925,926 housing units currently reported by the National Association of Real Estate Boards on the basis of a survey of 287 leading cities, and other estimates of a growing backlog demand for new homes which is accumulating at the rate of 1,000,000 homes per year.

—O-P-D—

Rubber Director Dewey Appoints Four Aids

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of L. D. Tompkins, Wilton, Conn., as deputy rubber director, was announced September 24 by Rubber Director Bradley Dewey. He will continue in charge of the operations division of the Office of Rubber Director.

Colonel Dewey also announced appointment of Earl B. Babcock, Akron, Ohio, as assistant rubber director in charge of product development and conversions; Frank Creedon, Brockton, Mass., as assistant director in charge of construction, and Dr. Edward R. Gilliland, Cambridge, Mass., as assistant director in charge of research and development. All four men have been with the Office of Rubber Director since 1942.

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OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

Anonymous communications will not be recognized—publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.

Patent Law Reform

The Editor,
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Sir:—

In the September 20 issue of the Reporter, Dr. Jerome Alexander cited a number of weaknesses in our patent system, among which was the impossibility of the public to submit information on invalidity of patent application claims pending in the Patent Office. In this connection I have had some experience with the German system, and might say a few words in this regard.

According to the German system, applications are prosecuted before the patent office until a final issue is reached. Then the application is disclosed to the public for a definite period of time during which the public is given an opportunity to present pertinent facts or information concerning validity, etc., or thereafter hold its peace. Theoretically, then, the proposal looks like a godsend to the public, but let us see how it works in practice.

One case with which I am familiar dealt with an invention filed by an American on the use of a certain metal compound—let us call it AX—as a drier in varnishes. The German patent office gave it a very thorough and rigid examination and finally allowed a few claims. Thereafter the application was made public, and it was not very long before an opposition was entered by the Deutsche Hydrierwerke, a powerful industrial group in Europe. Its contention was that in the tests disclosed the metal drier AB (which was a commercial product here) was not a fair compound to employ for this purpose. A better comparison, they contended, could be made by using AC or AD.

The applicant then proceeded to make tests with AC and found that AX was much superior. So to better show the superiority the applicant prepared some wooden panels coated with the varnishes in question and mailed them to the German Patent Office. All of this took up a period of over a year after the claims were allowed. A number of months later the office wrote the applicant and stated that the German concern had examined the panels and concluded that they were not properly prepared. In order to make a satisfactory comparison, glass panels should have been employed, etc. By this time the applicant became fed up with the proceedings and quit.

In another instance, I recall that, when the opposition was entered by a German firm, the American applicant wrote to that firm asking for full particulars as to its objections. In reply, the firm reiterated its stand, but further stated that it would withdraw its opposition if it were granted a free license under the process covered. It is obvious, therefore, that in spite of the apparent benefits to the public, such a system could be developed into a nice blackmail racket and also serve as an additional means to harass the applicant and make prosecution much more expensive.

Nearly every one of the features in our patent system possesses advantages and disadvantages. Before discarding any of them for a new untried wrinkle, it is highly important to weigh both sides and makes certain we are not jumping from cold frying pan into the fire.

Union, N. J. Peter J. Gaylor.
September 22, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Pfizer & Co. to Expand Production of Penicillin

Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, this city, producers of penicillin, has purchased a refrigeration plant about two blocks from its Brooklyn plant to enlarge output of the new drug.

Plans call for an expenditure of about $750,000 on the project, which will be one of the largest penicillin plants in the country, and it is hoped that work can be completed by the end of this year.

Ethyl Alcohol Ceiling On DSC Sales Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The ceiling price for grain distilled ethyl alcohol sold to Defense Supplies Corporation by large alcohol plants East of the Rocky Mountains will be advanced about ½c. per gallon September 25, the effective date of amendment 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 28, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Specifically, this amendment provides for a profit margin of 2½c. per gallon for each gallon over 1,500,000 gallons produced during a calendar quarter instead of a flat 2c. profit per gallon now provided for that amount of production.

The text of the amendment follows:

Section 1412.263 (h) (2) is amended to read as follows:—

(2) The per gallon margin of profit shall be allowed on the alcohol produced in each plant as follows:—For each gallon produced and sold to the Defense Supplies Corporation during a calendar quarterly period, up to and including 750,000 gallons, 4c. per gallon; for each gallon produced and sold during a calendar quarterly period over 750,000 gallons and up to and including 1,500,000 gallons, 3c. per gallon; and for each gallon produced and sold during a calendar quarterly period over 1,500,000 gallons, 2½c. per gallon.

—O-P-D—

Soybean, Cottonseed Control Bands Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Issuanee of two orders covering restrictions on purchase and use of soybeans and cottonseed was announced September 18 by the War Food Administration. The orders, Commodity Credit Corporation Orders No. 6 and 7, became effective September 17.

The soybean order, CCC Order 6, is designed to promote the orderly marketing of soybeans by (1) providing for the proper allocation of soybeans for crushing and for other uses; (2) promoting the production of soybean oil and oil meal, and (3) preventing the withholding of soybeans from market for speculative purposes. The order specifically provides that no processor shall purchase, accept delivery of, or use soybeans of the 1943

—*Continued on page* 43

—O-P-D—

WFA Soybean Program Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1943-44 processor contract for the Cotton States area under the 1943 soybean program of the War Food Administration was issued September 21 by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Under terms of the contract proposed to be entered into by the corporation with the processors in the Southern States the bulk basis price in carload lots at which the processor may sell soybean oil meal and cracked cake to the trade is limited to $50 a ton, plus $1 per ton for sales in less than carload lots, and $1.50 per ton for pellets.

The Commodity Credit Corporation stands ready, under the contract to accept all offerings of the soybean oilmeal and cracked cake offered to it until September 20, 1944 at a price of $48 per ton, bulk basis, f.o.b. plant.

The price to be paid by CCC for soybeans purchased by it until September 20 was fixed in the contract at $1.80 per bushel for classes green and yellow, and $1.60 per bushel for classes brown, black, and mixed.

—O-P-D—

GMPR Covers Special Industrial Paints

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has modified its definition of the scope of coverage of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 relating to manufacturers maximum prices for specified building materials to exclude special industrial paints from the regulation, it has been announced. In a new interpretation of the order, the OPA said:—

The list of articles under the description "oil paints and varnishes" in appendix A, Section 1499.166, does not include any form of industrial finishes and, therefore, special industrial paints are not covered by the regulation; the General Maximum Price Regulation applies.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

WPB is being decentralized. What has been talked of for months is now coming to pass under a program approved by the topside to build up the responsibility and administrative authority of the thirteen regional offices to the point where they will, in fact, be considered "Little WPB's."

The immediate benefits of the development to the chemical industry are slight. The program is to move slowly at first in order not to disrupt functions too much, but later the benefits will be more real for it is planned to have most all of the paper work, such as processing of applications for priority assistance and allocations, done in the field.

The initial steps in the program relate to the processing of the PD-1A and PD-333 applications. Up to now the regional offices could process such applications only up to a value of $500. It is now planned to raise this to $2,500. Also, the offices at present are limited in their handling of appeals to some sixty "L" and "M" orders, and then only to the point of denying appeals or recommending to Washington that they be granted. This authority is to be extended to include 136 additional orders and in some cases the regional offices will be able to grant the appeals themselves without approval from Washington.

Another part of the program has to do with the form of the applications themselves. Officials are convinced that too much needless paper work is placed upon business in applying for allocations, and this is to be cut down. While thoughts haven't jelled completely, the general idea for chemicals is to permit several applications to be made on a single form. Also, there is much talk of raising the small order exemption to let little buyers or users out from under the red tape.

WPB Suspensions Blocked

Federal Judge Thomas Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia court here made a decision this week which has given WPB an extreme case of jitters. A West Coast hardware dealer, so bold as to go to court when WPB tried to enforce one of its suspension orders against him for violating priorities regulations, wound up with a decision very much in his favor.

He told the court, when WPB asked for a summary judgment to enforce its suspension order, that nowhere in the law can be found any authority for WPB to take penalizing actions. OPA was specifically authorized by Congress to administer such penalties, but not WPB.

Try as it might WPB was unable to convince Judge Bailey that such is not the case. Judge Bailey granted the company a temporary injunction stopping WPB from enforcing its order and thus placed all prior WPB suspension orders in jeopardy. Needless to say, WPB intends to appeal.

Problems of PX Stores

The Army Exchange Service and the Quartermaster Corps believe they have found a way to keep the PX stores abroad supplied with articles purchased by soldiers and not cause a drain on civilian supplies of these articles in this country. The plan is to have the PX officers do all their purchasing locally overseas and seek supplies from the United States only if they are not available locally.

Whether the plan will have the desired effect of materially lessening the drain on civilian supplies here is open to serious question, to which only time can supply the answer. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the PX officers can buy locally the articles that the soldiers want, such as good razor blades, dentifrices, shaving soaps, etc. And in the second place, the American soldier has thus far shown a distinct preference for the American product.

Outside of these considerations the plan seems to be a good one, but the army hasn't yet done anything about another problem which has the retail stores worried—the price at which standard brand articles are sold through the PX stores. The retailers and manufacturers are disturbed over the reaction of the soldiers after the war when they again will have to pay 50 cents for a tube of shaving cream which they bought in the PX stores for 10 cents or 15 cents. They have asked the army to do something about it but as yet no plan has been worked out.

Unspent Appropriations

A suggestion that Congress suspend further military appropriations until the War and Navy Departments use their millions of dollars of unexpended balances is made by Senator Byrd who heads up a senate committee which has been studying nonessential Federal expenditures for two years. Byrd says these balances run into tremendous figures, and because they are lying around are conducive to extravagance.

One can find much justification for Mr. Byrd's complaint. Congress has been extremely generous in appropriating war moneys, always invariably accepting long-range requirements as represented by military chieftains. Many of the appropriations covered two-year periods which is something Congress never allowed before. While there may be many to support Mr. Byrd's proposal, it seems unlikely that Congress will hold up further appropriations, however. Most members feel the time for checking over the expenditures is after the war is won—not in the middle of the war.

Unneeded Employees

A conclusion — one that has long been held in other quarters—that there is a high degree of overstaffing in the Federal government has been reached by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the basis of an analysis it has just made of Federal employment.

Not only is overstaffing prevalent, the chamber says, but there isn't any evidence of an effort to hold the staffing down to an efficient minimum. There are now three times as many persons employed by the Federal government as were employed at the signing of the last war's armistice, and six times as many as were on the rolls in 1923, the low point after the war.

The payroll of the government in 1942 was almost equal to the aggregate payrolls of all State and local governments in the last year, while in 1939, the Federal payroll was much less than one-half of State and local payrolls, and in 1929 much less than one-third.

Fertilizing Tobacco

American sulphate of potash as a fertilizer for tobacco has been found by the Department of Agriculture research laboratories to be just as effective as the imported product. Liberal fertilizattion with the sulphate improves tobacco quality, a result not obtained with other forms of potash, the department says.

Until World War I, Germany furnished the only sulphate of potash available, and it was long thought it might be the impurities that make the German salts desirable. Now that pure sulphate is produced in this country, experiments show that plants need both the potash and the sulphur and that the impurities are not necessary. The purer sulphate from domestic sources is as good as the impure imported product.

Ceiling Sulphuric Acid

The projected price regulation covering sulphuric acid is still on the OPA fire in spite of the fact that nothing has been heard from it in more than a month which has led some people to hope that it had been abandoned.

The latest word on the regulation is that it has cleared the division insofar as substance is concerned and the officials are now giving it the final polishing. It is a rather complicated order and some trouble has been had

—*Continued on page* 37

Methyl Salicylate Price Is Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration placed synthetic methyl salicylate, under a specific cents-per-pound ceiling with issuance September 24 of amendment 2 to MPR 353 covering certain fine chemicals. The amendment, which becomes effective September 30, does not apply to methyl salicylate obtained by distillation from birch or wintergreen.

The producers' prices specified in the amendment are the same as those existing since 1938. A maximum price of 35c. per pound for sales in 500-pound drums is set, and prices range to 70c. per pound in one-quarter pound containers when sold in quantities of more than 25 pounds and 72c. in one-quarter pound containers in less than 25-pound lots.

Resellers' prices also are listed specifically and are based on producers' and primary distributors' prices plus customary markups. The resale maximums range from 40c. per pound for sales in 500-pound drums to 81c. per pound for the quarter-pound container sold in 25 pound, or

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—O-P-D—

Maleic Acid Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Maleic acid and maleic anhydride were put under allocation control by the War Production Board through their addition September 24 to the phthalic anhydride order, M-214. Maleic anhydride and maleic acid are used in the manufacture of synthetic resins, leather treating agents and rubber. New restrictions of the order are effective November 1, 1943, including freezing of inventories.

The amended order provides for application by a supplier on Form WPB-2946 (formerly PD-601) for authorization to deliver phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride or maleic acid. Applicants for authorization to accept delivery or use of these materials must file Form WPB-2945 (formerly PD-600).

Exemption from authorization is provided for acceptance of delivery or use of not more than 700 pounds of phthalic anhydride, 500 pounds of maleic anhydride or 200 pounds of maleic acid in any month.

Pending receipt of material allocated for a particular purpose, stocks on hand may be used, but quantities withdrawn from inventory must be replaced on receipt of the allocated material.

—O-P-D—

Ethyl Acetate Price Set for Publicker

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of ¼ cent per pound in the selling price of 85-88 percent ethyl acetate by the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, to a specified list of purchasers allotted a share of the company's output of the product during July, August, and September by the War Production Board, was authorized in a special order issued by the Office of Price Administration September 22.

The maximum price for sales of ethyl acetate of this grade by the company under the general maximum price regulation was 11 cents per pound, delivered in tankcars. Cost data submitted by the company indicated that this price is below present cost of manufacture, and since the company's current over-all profit po-

—*Continued on page* 49

—O-P-D—

Antifreeze for Civilians Available October 1

OPD Washington Bureau

The so-called "permanent types" of antifreeze will be made available for use in passenger automobiles throughout the nation beginning October 1 through amendment of limitation order L-51, announced September 25 by the War Production Board.

A previous amendment to the order on April 19 had restricted delivery of antifreeze made from or containing ethyleneglycol to commercial vehicles, buses, trucks, tractors, stationary engines, and pursuit cars of State police departments.

Fine Alcohol for Fine Products

Sales Offices

BOSTON
50 Terminal St., (Charlestown)
Telephone: Charlestown 1140

CHICAGO
1817 W. Fullerton Ave.
Telephone: Lincoln 7121

CINCINNATI
49 Central Avenue
Telephone: Main 5139

CLEVELAND
1200 W. Ninth St.
Telephone: Cherry 2694

DETROIT
1900 E. Jefferson Ave.
Telephone: Fitzroy 2414

NEW ORLEANS
P. O. Box 1530
Telephone: Uptown 0027

NEW YORK
17 East 42nd Street
Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1600

PHILADELPHIA
1600 Arch Street
Telephone—Bell: Rittenhouse 5931-32
Keystone: Race 7633

PITTSBURGH
2536 Smallman Street
Telephone: Atlantic 6068

ST. LOUIS
818 Olive Street
Telephone: Chestnut 9656

SAN FRANCISCO
110 Sutter Street
Telephone: Exbrook 1611

Sales Agents

BALTIMORE, MD.
William McGill
311 East Falls Avenue

DALLAS, TEX.
Roy A. Ribelin Distributing Co.
1100 Cadiz St.

DENVER, COLO.
Chemical Sales Company
1125 Seventh Avenue

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Krekel-Goetz Sales & Supply Co.
302-303 Houseman Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
Southwest Blvd. and 26th St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Pitts & Loughlin
718 East 60th Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Thomas H. Gillessey
1278 Bassett Avenue

PORTLAND, ORE.
Van Waters & Rogers
2133 N. W. York St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Worum Chemical Company
794 Hampden Avenue

SEATTLE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
4000 First Ave., South

SPOKANE, WASH.
Van Waters & Rogers
East 41 Gray Avenue

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Milton B. Cash
110 Reynolds Bldg.

Idle Equipment Redistribution Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

A comprehensive program for redistribution to essential uses of upwards of an estimated $1,000,000,000 worth of used or idle machinery and equipment, much of it now owned by the government, has been announced by the War Production Board.

The huge "brokerage - without - fee" business, organized by WPB's Redistribution Division, is to be a decentralized operation, conducted by the staffs of WPB regional offices. An innovation to be introduced by the program will be negotiated sales, under OPA price regulations, of government-owned equipment. Such sales will be made to ultimate users certified by WPB to be eligible to purchase. Sales of government property to dealers will continue to be made on the customary bid basis.

Inventories of more than 55,000 types of machinery and equipment, available for purchase by anyone who qualifies under existing regulations applying to used or idle production equipment, will be filed in WPB regional offices. These inventories are being compiled from reports from used equipment dealers, voluntary listings by user-holders, the War De-

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

Freight Rates Study Report Completed

OPD Washington Bureau

Adoption by Congress of legislation that would provide a policy guide for the Interstate Commerce Commission in establishing a uniform freight classification and a uniform scale of class rates throughout the country was recommended by the Transportation Board of Investigation and Research September 24 in its completed report on interterritorial freight rates submitted to Congress and President Roosevelt.

The investigating board, set up by Congress several years ago to analyze the railroad transportation situation—general and to submit recommendations for remedial action, called for an ending of the present system of rates that have for years been subject to severe criticism in the South and West because of its retarding effect on economic development of the areas.

The interstate commerce act should be amended, the board concluded, to

—Continued on page 46

—O-P-D—

Apprentice-Training Programs Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

Planned apprentice-training programs which include both vocational and academic secondary schooling and on-the-job training are proving one answer to war industry's demands for youthful war workers in many areas, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, War Manpower Commission, pointed out last week. Apprenticeship programs providing for completion of high school, he said, have made greatest headway in California, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Virginia. It can be anticipated that they will also become vital projects within the next few months in such States as Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, Louisiana, and many other highly industrialized States.

Mr. McNutt's statement was a follow-up and clarification of the joint statement of policies and standards for youth employment, signed by him as chairman of the War Manpower Com-

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

Idle Materials Sales By Jobbers Ceiled

Sales of idle or frozen industrial materials to warehousemen, jobbers, and distributors now must be made under the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The revision is effective September 24.

Sales by producers of idle industrial materials or those frozen in inventory by War Production Board orders always have been exempt from the regulation.

SWPC Chairman

William C. Hardesty, president of W. C. Hardesty Company, this city, has been mentioned for the post of chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, as successor to Robert W. Johnson, whose retirement from that office becomes effective October 1. Mr. Hardesty was former chairman of the Smaller Business Men's Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Soap Output Increase To Benefit Civilians

OPD Washington Bureau

A new program controlling the production of soap aimed at increasing civilian supplies 28 percent to overcome existing shortages and halt the trend toward hoarding is being prepared by the Fats and Oils Section of the War Food Administration to be put into effect by October 1, it was announced by the WFA September 22.

The program contemplates an increase in the allowable use of fats and oils in soap making from a flat 80 percent of 1940-41 use to 90 percent for household packaged soaps and all types of bar soap; 110 percent for industrial soap—for laundries, restaurants, etc.; and 150 percent for abrasive hand pastes and powders, commonly called mechanics' soap.

In addition the program will call for compulsory use by the soapers of specified percentages of rosin and other non-fat extenders in the manufacturing process in percentages ranging from 2 to 15 percent, depending upon the type of soap. The additional fats and oils to be made available will provide an increase of 19 percent in the overall civilian soap supply and the use of rosin and other

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Hercules Names Hogg Naval Stores Sales Head

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed G. Fred Hogg as sales director of its naval stores department. Mr. Hogg, who was formerly manager of the naval stores department office in Chicago, has spent the past year at the chemical company's industrial explosives plant in

G. Fred Hogg

Hercules, Calif., where he served as technical assistant superintendent and chairman of the plant's War Manpower Committee.

The new sales director for Hercules pine chemical products joined the company in 1929 as a chemist at the Kenvil, N. J., laboratory, after having received his M.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Michigan.

In 1930 he joined the naval stores department as a sales and service representative. In 1935 he was transferred to the Chicago naval stores office, and was appointed manager in February, 1936.

—O-P-D—

Pest Control Ass'n To Meet Oct. 25-27

The National Pest Control Association will hold its eleventh annual business session in the Hotel Statler in St. Louis, October 25 to 27. Discussions at the meeting will be concerned with war emergency problems relative to pest control. Arrangements are in charge of W. O. Buettner, secretary, 3019 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., who urges that members make reservations as soon as possible.

WPB Decentralization Plans Taking Shape

OPD Washington Bureau

A possible 33 percent reduction of necessary travel by business men to and from war-jammed Washington, a slashing of their routines of paper work approximately 25 to 40 percent in some operations, and a WPB organization geared to greater speed and responsiveness, are the goals of a program adopted at the first meeting of a newly established War Production Board Operations Council and announced by H. G. Batcheller, operations vice-chairman.

The program calls for a sweeping decentralization of the whole operations function and it represents the maturing of a policy which has been evolving for several weeks. It will move out of Washington to the WPB regional offices much of the machinery of production control and with this machinery will go greater autonomy and consequently greater responsibility for both the thirteen regional offices and the ninety two district offices of the agency.

It is believed that the move will create, in effect, thirteen "Little WPB's," able to function without active assistance from Washington except in basic policy matters and in the instance of problems which are beyond their own resources. Each regional director will now be known as a "regional chairman" and within his own area, his job will roughly parrallel that of the WPB chairman.

Coincidentally, the position of deputy vice chairman for field operations was abolished, since the regional chairmen will work directly with the operations council. A new field serv-

—Continued on page 27

—O-P-D—

Liquid Cargo Surcharge Rates Reduced by WSA

OPD Washington Bureau

Reflecting the generally improved conditions in the various shipping routes involved, freight rate surcharges on petroleum, petroleum products and other liquid cargo shipments into and between foreign areas were ordered sharply reduced by the War Shipping Administration, effective September 22.

Fourteen of the new rate schedules apply to petroleum, two to liquid caustic soda, and one each to molasses, creosote, benzol, and liquid wax. Creosote is carried from U. S. Atlantic ports to U. S. Gulf ports; benzol is transported from U. S. Atlantic ports to U. S. Gulf ports and between U. S. Pacific coast ports, and caustic soda is carried between the U. S. Pacific coast ports and in wing tanks from U. S. Atlantic ports to the Netherlands West Indies. Liquid wax is also transported in wing tanks over sea lanes from U. S. Atlantic ports to the Netherlands West Indies. Molasses shipments covered by the order applies to transportation from the Hawaiian Islands to U. S. Pacific coast ports.

—O-P-D—

F.T.C. Hits Trade Ass'n For Clearing Prices

The Milk and Ice Cream Can Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, and its eight member manufacturers have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from entering into, carrying out or continuing any combination or conspiracy to fix uniform prices and restrain competition in the sale of metal milk and ice cream cans.

To assure the maintenance of uniform prices, the respondent members, it is alleged, agreed upon and adopted an elaborate reporting system which includes the daily reporting to the Institute of all orders received, such information being immediately distributed to all the members through a consolidated daily report prepared and disseminated by the respondent executive secretary as commissioner of the Institute.

As one means of establishing a basis upon which price differences might be elimnated and to eliminate competition in the attractiveness of their products, the respondent members by mutual agreement standardized the models and styles beyond any requirements for standardization prescribed by Federal or State governments.

Chemical and Petroleum Corporation Incomes in 1941

The United States Treasury Department has issued a preliminary report of corporation income and declared value excess-profits tax returns for 1941, filed through December 31, 1942. The report, prepared by the statistical section of the income tax unit under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, includes reports filed for the calendar year ended December 31, 1941, for fiscal years ended between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1942, and for parts of a year with the greater portion of the accounting period in 1941. The statistics are compiled from returns as filed, prior to revisions that may result from auditing by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Data from amended returns and tentative returns are not included.

With reference to corporations in the groups of chemical and related industries and the petroleum and coal products industries, the report contains the following data:—

Chemical and Related Industries

	All corporations	Reporting net income	Reporting no net income
Number of returns	*6,872	4,227	2,801
Compiled receipts	$6,513,404,000	$6,384,061,000	$129,345,000
Net income	1,016,290,000	1,027,932,000	.....
Deficit	.....	.....	11,642,000
Dividends in cash and assets other than own stock	337,823,000	336,940,000	883,000
Federal income tax	.....	216,113,000	.....
excess-profits taxes	.....	248,996,000	.....

Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

	All corporations	Reporting net income	Reporting no net income
Number of returns	*665	412	207
Compiled receipts	$6,895,641,000	$6,612,904,000	$282,737,000
Net income	550,128,000	556,282,000	.....
Deficit	.....	.....	6,154,000
Dividends in cash and assets other than own stock	293,465,000	288,639,000	4,826,000
Federal income tax	.....	113,827,000	.....
excess-profits taxes	.....	23,264,000	.....

* Includes inactive corporations.

Aladdin's Lamp

1943 A.D.

Almost as fast as it took Tojo to say, "So sorry,—Mr. Producer, no more Oil Cassia from China", the MM&R laboratories flung the answer back in Tojo's teeth by announcing IMITATION OIL CASSIA MM&R.

True, this was a product of the laboratory, *the Aladdin's Lamp of modern times*, but it was no story-book miracle.

The fortunate and timely introduction of this truly remarkable replacement was the result of months of difficult work, countless experiments, long hours of meticulous testing, and positive proving in actual usage by an interested group of diversified manufacturers.

Now M M & R is proud to offer Imitation Oil Cassia M M & R. Its Cassia characteristics are extraordinary and its flavoring strength comparable to the natural product so that it can be used pound for pound in your formulae. Important, too, is that it is priced at less than one-quarter recent quotations of Oil Cassia Redistilled U S P.

imitation
OIL CASSIA MM&R

To test Imitation Oil Cassia M M & R on a commercial basis, 10 lbs. is offered at the 100 lb. price. Free testing sample available.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, BASIC PERFUMES, FLAVORING MATERIALS . . . SINCE 1895

16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK CITY • 221 NORTH LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO

San Francisco: Braun, Knecht, Heimann Co. • Los Angeles: Braun Corp. • Seattle, Portland, Spokane: Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. • Canada: Richardson Agencies, Ltd., Toronto.

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

September 24, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gls., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	- .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	- .37
dms.	lb.	.42	—
kgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .35
dms.	lb.	.40	—
kgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs.	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	—
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.*	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.07	—

*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.90	- 1.25
5-dm. lots, works	lb.	1.00	—
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.06	- 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Acetic,[4,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
56%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.58	- 5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.93
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.	100 lbs.	13.50	-13.75
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	—
USP, cbys.	100 lbs.	11.70	—
synth., CP., dms., works	100 lbs.	12.50	-12.80
99.5%, bbls., works	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.25	- 6.93
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 30%, bbls	100 lbs.	4.44	- 4.69
36%, bbls	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.85
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	9.26	- 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls. makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't	100 lbs.	.45	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.46	- .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.40	- .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).			
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tech., bbls	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White)			
USP, powd., dms., kgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	31.75	—
10-kilo lots, dms	kilo.	32.10	—
5-kilo lots, dms	kilo.	32.45	—
2¼-kilo lots, dms	kilo.	33.16	—
500 grams, dms	kilo.	34.22	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
10-25, E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
1-9, E. works	100 lbs.	2.55	—
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	—
1,000 to 3,900 bs	b.	.40	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.42	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	up.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.59	- .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	99.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld	ton.	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Broenner's, bbls	lb.	1.11	—
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots	lb.	22.00	—
Camphoric, cns	lb.	6.95	- 7.00
Capric, dms	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Caprylic, dms	lb.	.27	- .27½
Castor oil,[5] spilt, dms	lb.	.20¾-	.21¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l. wks.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	—
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb.		.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½-	.26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't.	lb.	.20½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½-	—
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms	lb.	.14	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
Cresylic (cositar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
tanks	gal.	.75	—
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls	lb.	.27	- .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms	lb.	1.34	—
technical, bbls	lb.	1.05	- 1.13
Gamma, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs	lb.	.12	—
kegs, 100 lbs	lb.	.15	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	- .28
H, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys	lb.	.35	—
dil., cbys	lb.	.20	—
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12½-	—
60%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn, Phila.	lb.	.084	- —
tanks, works, basis acid content	lb.	.08½-	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms.	lb.	.75	- .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12½-	—
5 to 19	lb.	.13	—
1 to 4	lb.	.13½-	—
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more	lb.	.24¼-	—
1 to 4	lb.	.24¾-	—
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14¼-	—
5 to 10 cbys	lb.	.14¾-	—
1 to 4 cbys	lb.	.15¼-	—
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XI, 85%, cbys	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys	lb.	.52	- .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms	lb.	.20	Nom.
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms	lb.	.21½-	.22
Maleic, powd., dms	lb.	.30	—
anhydride, dms., c.l	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malic, powd., kgs	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085-	.009
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	—
purified, bbls	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	32.00	—
CP, dealer, cbys	lb.	.06¼-	—
6-lb. bots	lb.	.17½-	—
consumers, cbys	lb.	.08	—
6-lb. bots	lb.	.19	—
Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.19	- .19½
Naphthenic[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .15
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Acid, nicotinic[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.00	—
100-lb.	lb.	5.15	—
50-lb.	lb.	5.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.30	- 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys	lb.	.11½-	—
7-lb. bots	lb.	.21½-	—
consumers, cbys	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots	lb.	.23	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
10,000 lbs	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.12½-	—
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.	lb.	.13	- .13¾
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Paraminobenzoic, cns	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns	lb.	.72	—
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.85	- 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	- 6.35
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, divd, N. Y., Phila., Met. area	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
10 cbys., to c.l.	lb.	.11½-	—
2 to 9 cbys	lb.	.12	—
single cbys	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys	lb.	.10½-	—
25 cbys., to c.l.	lb.	.11½-	—
5 to 24 cbys	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys	lb.	.13	—
10% dilut., cbys., djns	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Picramic, kgs	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls	lb.	.35	—
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls	lb.	1.45	—
cns	lb.	1.63	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal.		.25	—
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
tech., dms., works	lb.	.32	- .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.65	- .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms	lb.	.17¾-	.18¼
Stearic,[6] double-press, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16¾
single press, bgs	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
triple press, bgs	lb.	.18¾-	.19¾
Succinic, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., 25 up, works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys	lb.	.06½-	—
9-lb. bots	lb.	.15½-	—
consumers, cbys	lb.	.09	—
9-lb. bots	lb.	.17	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.71	- .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.70½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
kgs.	lb.	.71½-	—
Tobias, bbls	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	3.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	2.86	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Root, bls	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots	oz.	23.00	-28.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.00	—
cryst., bots	oz.	42.00	-48.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.39½-	—
5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works	lb.	.40½-	—
1 dm. to 1 ton, works	lb.	.41	—
tankcars, frt. alld	lb.	.39	—
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anh., dms., hyd., dms	lb.	.33	—
	lb.	.32	—
Agar,[5]	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	- .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.97	—
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.55	—
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.131	—
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09	—
Alcohol, benzyl, cns	lb.	.65	- .75
dms.	lb.	.63	—
Butyl normal,[1,6] ferment, lit., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1830-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.1880-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.1730-	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1950-	.3000
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.2000-	.3050
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.1850-	.2900
synthetic, dms., c frt. allo E.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.10¾-	—

*Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.091	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.096	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, cns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	3.00	—
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E.	gal.	.54½-	—
19 dms., wks., E	gal.	.56½-	—
1 to 18 dms., wks., E.	gal.	.59½-	—
tanks, E., divd	gal.	.50	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62	—
19 bbls., E. works	gal.	.64	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50	—
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.			
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60	—
19 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
1 to 18 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.65	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.48	—
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls.	gal.	.61½-	—
19 bbls.	gal.	.63½-	—
1 to 18 bbls.	gal.	.66½-	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.49½-	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62½-	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.66	—
1 to 18, E. works.	gal.	.69	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50½-	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.53½-	—
19 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.57½-	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.60½-	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½-	.14¼
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.11¾-	.15
tanks, divd	lb.	.10¼-	.13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.11	- .13¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.11½-	.14
tanks, divd	lb.	.10	- .12¾
Ethyl,[3] 190 pf., dms., c.l., works	gal.	11.94½-	—
19 dms	gal.	11.98	—
1 to 18 dms	gal.	12.01	—
tanks	gal.	11.90	—
absolute, dms., c.l	gal.	12.62	—
18 dms. to c.l	gal.	12.65½-	—
1 to 17 dms	gal.	12.68½-	—

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .35
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol (isobutyl).			
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works	lb.	.0860-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760-	—
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals. divd	gal.	.66½-	—
55 gals., c.l., divd	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., divd	gal.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.34	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd	gal.	.65	—
55 gals., c.l., divd	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., divd	gal.	.47	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.37½-	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.80
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65	- .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis,	lb.	.60	- .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks.	gal.	.67	- 70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y.	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.44	- .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.55	—
Aldehol, denat grade, dms., tanks, works	gal.	.70	- .72
Aldol, dms., works	lb.	.13	- .15
denat., grd., dms	gal.	1.20	—
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	.75	- .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms	lb.	.79	- 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs	lb.	.21¼-	.22
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.30	- .35
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.70	- .75
Socotrine, kgs	lb.	.55	- .60

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.46 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .69¼- —
Alphaterpineol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
pawd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0810- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..., 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, *,[6] c.l...lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .96 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .56 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 20°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0630- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .09½- .09¾
cns.....lb. .14½- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.85 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.65
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25¾- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .84 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 20.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
paste, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 45%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
cans.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .70 - .86
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .33½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, nxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,6] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd., E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Arecа nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 69.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars.....lb. 5.42 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .48
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .62
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 320-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 260-280 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.60 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l. refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .68
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —

Barium carbonate, sulphur-free, paper bgs., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., sens 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 15.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.s, f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 -.60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms, lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.70 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns....lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls.. lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .11 - —

Black, lamp, 2A, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton. 40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis,, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 37.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .13 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —

QUINACRINE

One of National's many contributions to our nation's war efforts

Key to Survival in the Solomons

Yankee courage, brains and downright heroism took Guadalcanal, Munda and other important bases from the Japs. But the deadly malarial mosquito nearly took away our costly gains.

With Java quinine destroyed in the famous "scorched earth" withdrawal of the Dutch, malarial plague began to annihilate Americans and Japs alike. With quinine unobtainable, to hold the Solomons would have cost more lives than it took to win them.

Key to survival in this malaria-infested hell hole . . . even more essential than bullets . . . is a man-made quinine substitute . . . QUINACRINE. This bright yellow powder, more potent than quinine, saves life for a few cents' cost, yet carries none of the nausea or other unfavorable after-effects of quinine.

National Aniline immediately answered our Government's S. O. S. for large production of this vital quinine substitute. Today National Aniline is proud of its growing part in supplying vast and ever-increasing quotas of life-saving QUINACRINE.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET — NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	GREENSBORO	CHATTANOOGA
PROVIDENCE	SAN FRANCISCO	ATLANTA	PORTLAND, ORE.
CHICAGO	CHARLOTTE	NEW ORLEANS	TORONTO

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼ - —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, nblc., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .06 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal, [1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1690- —
other production dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- .2765
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .1920- .2815
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2665
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ¼c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....gal. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.33 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[3] dms., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —

Calcium chloride, purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -35.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.50
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....c.lb. .33 - .39
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
, dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .08 - .08½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0835- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.93 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .67 - .68
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .54 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Catnip, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .30 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
Casein, rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis.lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .26¼- —
Argentine, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, c. & f..lb. .13 - .13½

Busy Chemicals for the War and After

HEALING *today's heroes*— BRIGHTENING *their homecoming*

The Hooker "Acid Chloride Group" is a versatile family of chemicals. Three of its members are helping make medicine urgently needed at far-away field hospitals. These are acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride and para nitrobenzoyl chloride.

These same three and two others (phosgene and meta nitrobenzoyl chloride) are used in the making of synthetic dyes. After military needs have been met, they'll be ready to add brightness to the post-war picture when new, cheerful furnishings and draperies, for example, will welcome home returning soldiers.

Propionyl chloride rounds out this sextet of busy chemicals. It is used in the manufacture of propionamide, esters of propionic acid and other synthetic chemicals.

THE "ACID CHLORIDE GROUP" OF HOOKER CHEMICALS

comprises six of the more than a hundred products developed and commercially produced since the two original Hooker Chemicals. Some of the uses of each are given in tabulated form at right, graphic evidence of how busy these products are.

No table can chart *all* the possibilities the future holds for any chemical today. Research is constantly uncovering new jobs for Hooker products used directly or combined with others in organic synthesis. As new post-war conditions arise, many changes will have been anticipated by this "spadework".

Hooker chemists may be able to combine some of their post-war thinking with the research you have been doing towards filling long-deferred civilian needs as soon as they can be met. A consultation right now will be held confidential and may prove of practical help to you. Remember that "It's never too early to tackle tomorrow".

	DYES	MEDICINALS	ORGANIC SYNTHESIS	PERFUMES	PHARMACEUTICALS	WAR & POISON GASES
ACETYL CHLORIDE	X	X	X		X	
BENZOYL CHLORIDE	X	X	X	X	X	
META NITRO-BENZOYL CHLORIDE	X			X		
PARA NITRO-BENZOYL CHLORIDE	X	X				
PHOSGENE	X		X	X	X	X
PROPIONYL CHLORIDE			X			

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Tacoma, Wash. Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .49 - Nom.
Cassia, fistula, baktn.....lb. .24 - .25
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[5] guaranteed 5½% ammon, bgs., c.l., works...
unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechel, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .30½- .31
French .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[6] pinewood,[1] blk., c.l., shipping points..ton.15.00 - —
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn.....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut Extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls.,c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 2 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[5] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100...oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 os.oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .20½- .21
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07¼- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —

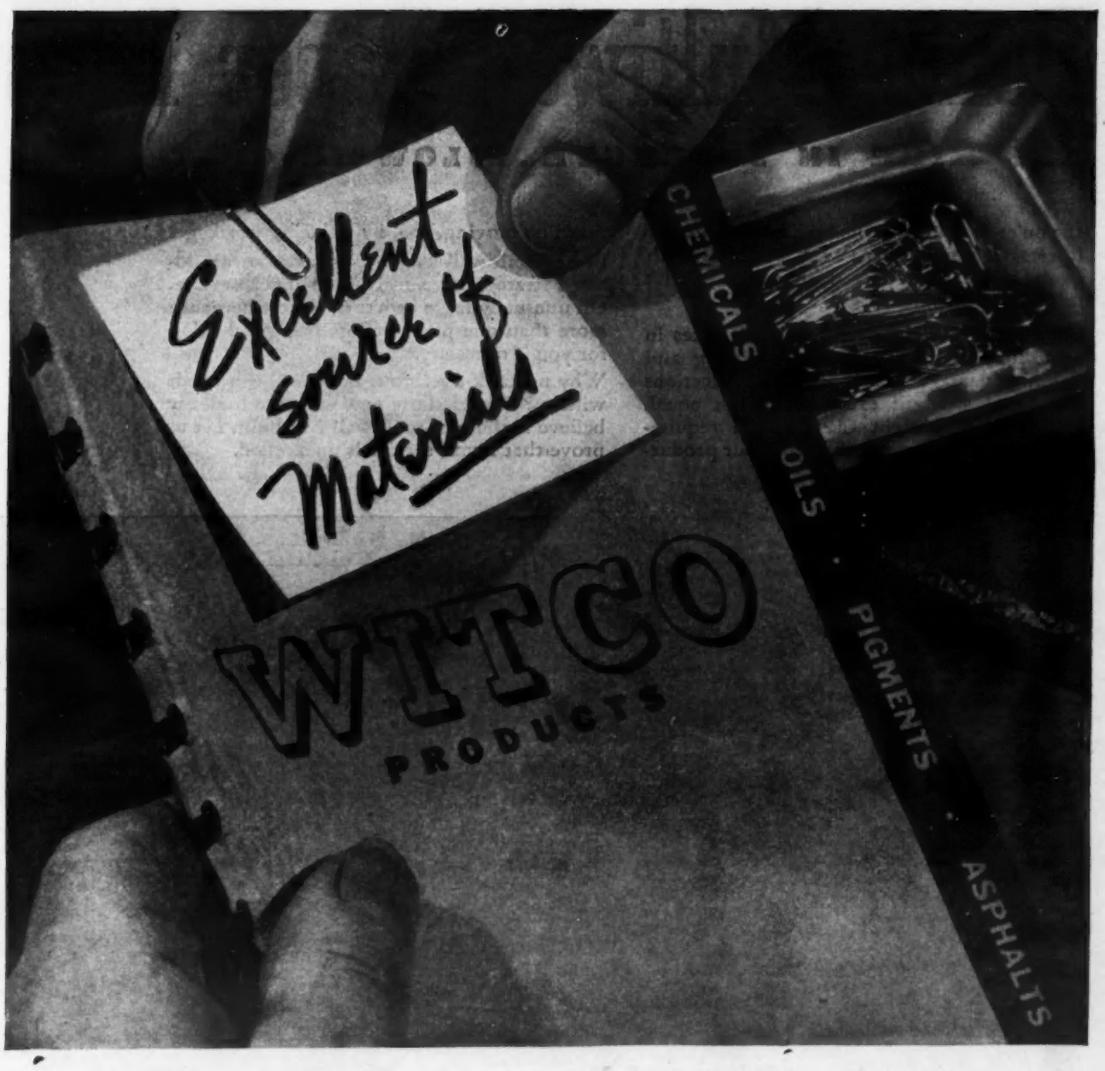
Cobalt linoleate, paste, 5%, dms., solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .32 - .35
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .18 - —
precip., dms.. dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .23
Conium leaves, bls.....lb 1.18 - 1.20

Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24- —
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12⅛
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs...b. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or

Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lb. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works...gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —



FOR EXAMPLE—WITCARB

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Foreign Office, London, England

Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks..lb. .14 - .16
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd..gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. 21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Dextrine, p ato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., ags.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks works.....lb. .095- —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f...lb. .02 - .03
lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. 04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2660- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2860- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2230- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2110- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2050- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .16 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns...lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns...lb. 3.85 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 8.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns...lb. 2.61 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
38 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .58 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .90 - .96
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .70
466 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .80
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin.....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .25 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .23 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown.....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Fudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.06 - —
238 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

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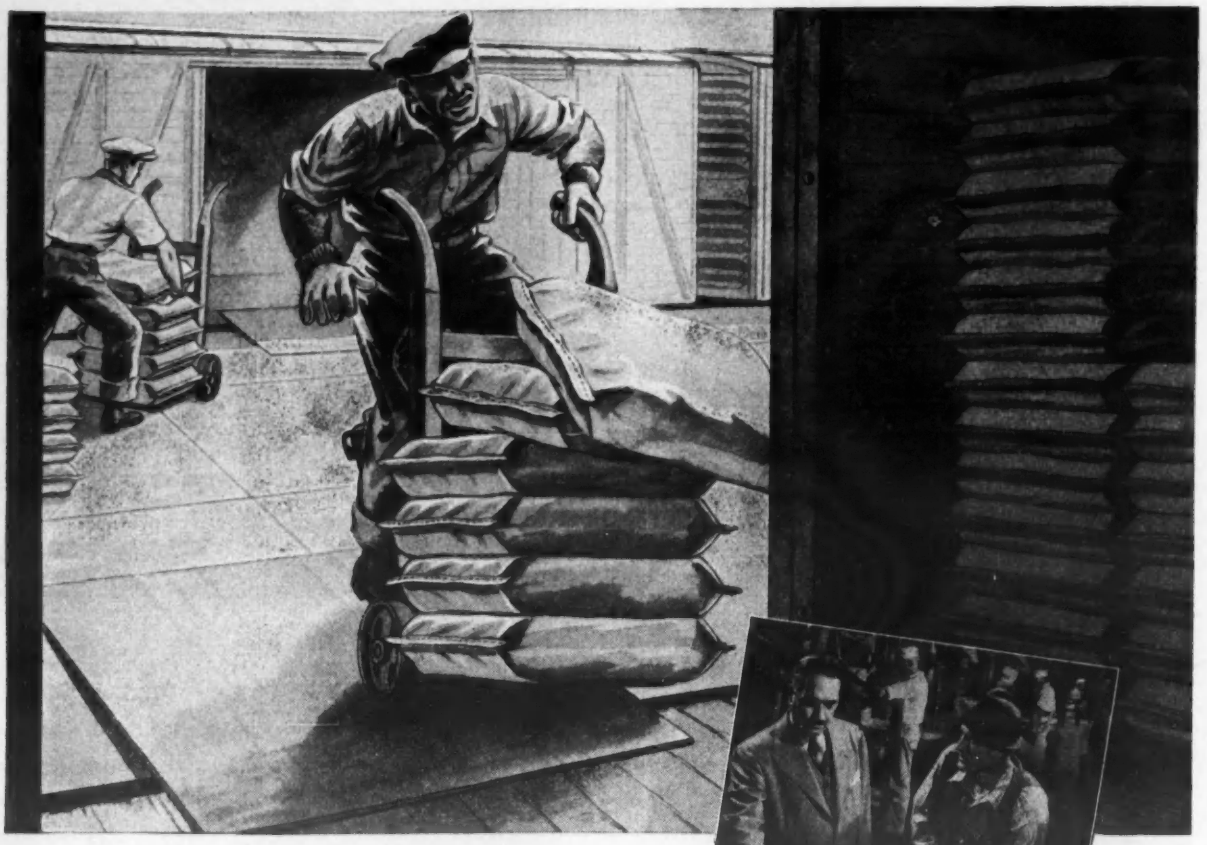

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IT PAYS TO TALK TO THE BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT

Whether your problem is one of bags, packing methods or machines, storage or shipping, the counsel of Bemis experts is yours for the asking. Often these men show bag users how to increase production and cut costs in the packing room.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
923 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .95 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
352 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
796 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
637 Malachite green.....lb. 1.25 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
686 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
787 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
19 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .63 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .32
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .42 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .56 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .58 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, sperit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.20 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - -

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25

Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .20 - .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots, 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb .12¼- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
Ethyl acetate, 98-99% dms., c.l., frt. alld,.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .37½- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.35
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more, lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs, ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs, ton.12.75 -16.25
Feldspar, pottery, bulk, c.l., wks., ton.17.00 19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
dom., bgs.....lb. .00 - .00½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .0985- .1010
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .00 - .00½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .00 - .00½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .16
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast6ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, bick, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluospar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .26
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, U3 motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .08 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094

SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER
20/40 MESH

Sulfur
Phosphoric Acid
Sodium Hydrosulfite
Sodium Bisulfite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

MALT SYRUP

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, California, 78 octane, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05⅝- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06⅜- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06 - —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06⅛- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70 Group 3, tanks..gal. .03⅜- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Natural, 26-70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03¾- .04⅛
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .50 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.23 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
30/35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c. l., divd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., divd. zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
C.P., USP., 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14⅜- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19⅛
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅜- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
Green, chrome[1], c.p., dark, light, medium blue content, 16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls. same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls .....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73⅛
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55⅝- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15⅞- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14⅛- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅝- —
unscraped, same basis..lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07⅛- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] WR, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WR, same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bsks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis.lb. .11⅜- —
SC, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅜- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.23 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .28 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.35
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18⅛
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobrimide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .38 - .50
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .76
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.53
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys. .....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .32 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .32 - —
kgs .....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04⅝
Kerosene, at refinery, Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07½- —
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .15

3 Things to remember about CALCO Dispersed-Type Ultramarines for Resin-Emulsion Paints!

HERE are just three of the many reasons why you'll find it pays to specify Calco for your water-thinned coatings. But for the whole story—just check your formulas over with a Calco representative.

1 You can introduce a Calco Ultramarine into the emulsion without its being ground into the oil phase as is necessary with many inorganic colors.

2 It will give your coatings good brushing characteristics and permanence of finish.

3 So important for interior coatings . . . colors are bright and clean in both light tints and deep tones—from red to green shades.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,2] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish .....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,3] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —

Lead, red, dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz. ,etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
per, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —

Lead, titanate, white, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs..lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls..lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls.....lb. .08¼- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Lithium carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —

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Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
imported, bls.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.	lb.	4.75	Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	- .78
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.68	- .69
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms.	lb.	.153	- .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06½	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
2, l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½	- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10½	- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00	-42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40	- .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45	- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms.,	lb.	.65	- .67
kgs.	lb.	.62	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	84.00	-90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26½	- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00	- —
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	- —
Caucasian, 83-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	- —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00	- —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	- —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	- —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.82	- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
solid, precip., 6.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .10¼
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15¼
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.11¼	- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.05¾	- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50	- —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton.	66.50	- —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05¼
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.	ton.	63.00	- —
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points.	ton.	12.00	-20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.	15.00	-25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.42½	- .43
Calif., French type, bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.	lb.	.39	- .40
French, bls.	lb.	.84	- 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls.	lb.	.34½	- .35
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .29
Menthol, natural, cs.	lb.	14.50	Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.	lb.	13.00	- —
technical	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70	- .72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.44	- 1.46
50%, pails.	lb.	2.09	- 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] bots.	lb.	3.02	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.89	- 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	4.00	- 4.08
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.	lb.	4.66	- 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.60	- —
yellow, bots.	lb.	4.76	- 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.70	- —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms.	lb.	3.89	- —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).			
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.	lb.	1.93	- 1.98
dms.	lb.	1.86	- 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
tanks	lb.	.10½	- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.,	pkg.	15.00	- —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70	- —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.63	- .66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[6,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.34½	- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36½	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38½	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.40½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.37	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.42½	- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41	- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.52½	- .56¼
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allo.	gal.	.28	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.32	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.32½	- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½	- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½	- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11	- .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12	- .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½	- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½	- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.,	lb.	.07	- .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½	- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06	- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63	- —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.65	- —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.67	- —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.69	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.66	- —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.83	- —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.70	- —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.83	- —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis.	gal.	.60	- —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.62	- —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.64	- —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.64½	- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo., Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.51	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.52	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.53½	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.54½	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.57	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.58	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½	- —
tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.45½	- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methylene bromide, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.20	- 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.70	- 1.10
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.75	- .80
cyls.	lb.	.65	- .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.	lb.	.32	- —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36	- —

Chemicals
FOR TEXTILES
Out of Stauffer's growing chain of strategically located plants comes large-scale production of many important chemicals used in the Textile Industry—chemicals for rayon, silk, cotton, wool and all synthetic fibres.
Stauffer has been serving industry with basic chemicals for fifty odd years and has always been known as a dependable source of supply.
Stauffer
STAUFFER PRODUCTS
CAUSTIC SODA TEXTILE STRIPPER BORAX
BORIC ACID SULPHURIC ACID TARTAR EMETIC
Acids
*Aluminum Sulphate
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Citric Acid
Commercial Muriatic Acid
Commercial Nitric Acid
*Copperas
Cream of Tartar
Liquid Chlorine
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
*Superphosphate
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Tetrachloride
(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only)
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois
624 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
550 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
434 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas
STAUFFER
CHEMICAL COMPANY
L·MABIE

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, 60 to 400 lbs., cyl, mach., mfrs. and jobbers ..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, drms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15

Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-81 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 -
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15½- —
Zone B. same basis.lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.38.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 -

Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .15
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .19½- .20
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance 5¢ per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bags, f.a.s., same basis, ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms...lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

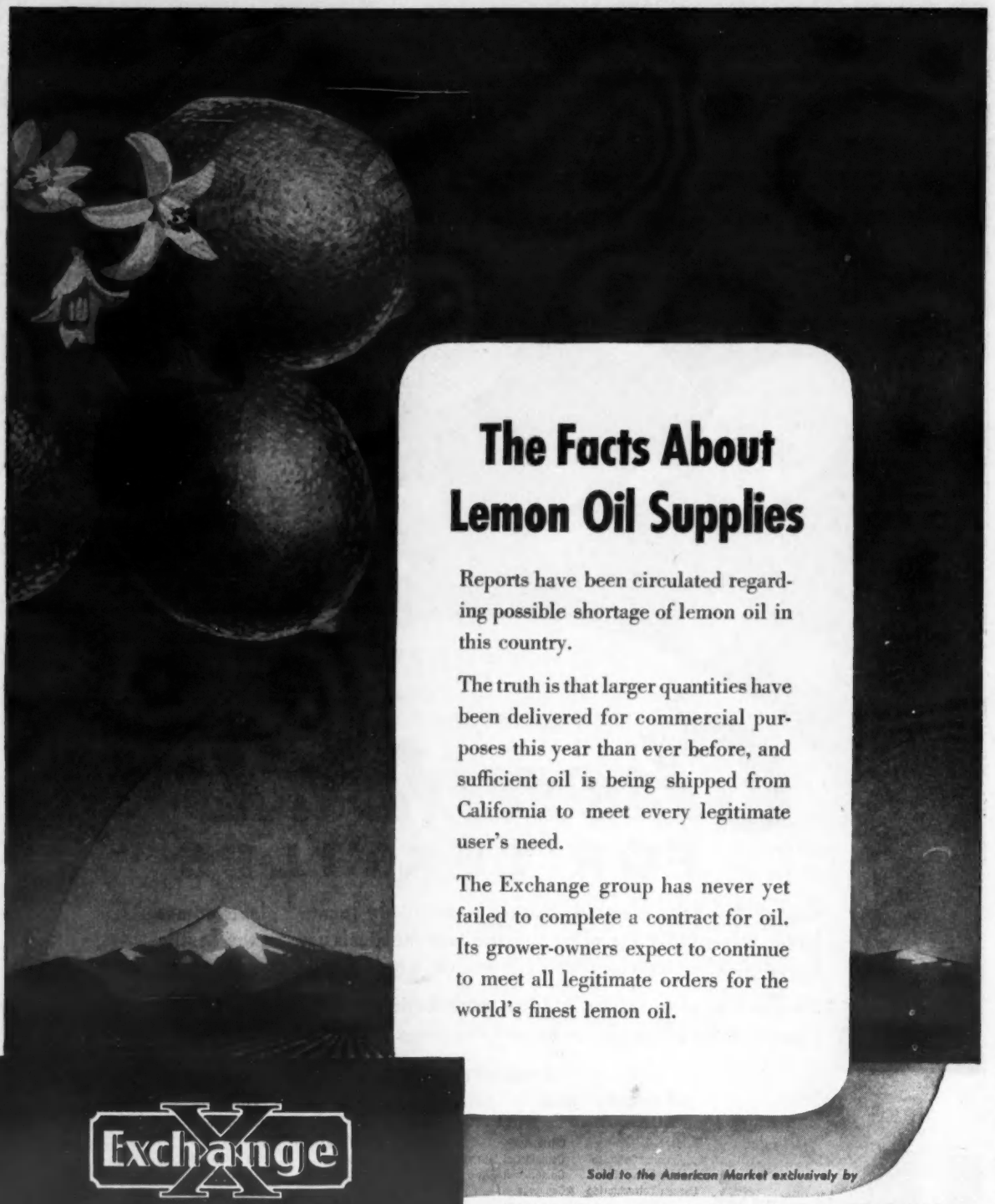
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[6] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 + .40- 3.00 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese .....lb. .45 - .50
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .56½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 - —
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .40 - .58
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00



The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Exchange
OIL OF
LEMON
U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Oil, bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.10
free from copper, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.50 -19.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 Nom.
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .55 - .70
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0635- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0685- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 20-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
ref'd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -10.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
lned., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns...lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col.,0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .25
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .27
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1205- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —

Oil, neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls., gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.50 - —
independent brands, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots...lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis...lb. .05¼- —
350 flash, 70-89 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —

Oil, Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 9.50
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. No prices
redist., USP, cns., dms...lb. No prices
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, shipt, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red.[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 8.25 -28.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns...lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25

Oil, savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 5.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 3.90
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .32
tanks .....gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -27.50
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1282 Nom
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50

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OIL OF PINE NEEDLES AMERICAN
OIL OF JUNIPER LEAVES AMERICAN
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Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .46
65/75, vis., c.l.	gal.	.36	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .46
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45	- .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½	- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55	- .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57	- .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½	- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64	- .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72	- .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½	—
180 vis., 5 bbls.	gal.	.65½	—
240 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77	—
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.,	lb.	5.50	- 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	3.10	-Nom.
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 5.50
Ylang-ylang, bots.	lb.	11.00	-17.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1064	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00	-11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	—
200 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	17.00	—
100 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	15.00	—
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00	—
lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00	—
spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00	—
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	13.00	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25	—
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50	-13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]	lb.	1.05	—
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	—
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12½	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	—
Other points	lb.	.12½	—
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.41	—
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works.	lb.	.80	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80	- 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45	- .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12	- 1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- .18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18	- .18¼
29.8° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¾	- .17
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots.	lb.	3.75	- 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.39½	- .40
good, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .56
good, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	—
Paracymene, dms., extra, c.l., works.	lb.	.1595	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1645	—
tanks	lb.	.1545	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½	- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼	—
124-126 AMP, bbls., same			
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery,	lb.	.05	—
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520	—
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560	—
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585	—
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585	—
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615	—
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640	—
138-140 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0715	—
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810	—
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[5,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23	—
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.24	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.55	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- .25
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	- .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	- .35½
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.40	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.60	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50	—
Pentane,[1] 28-°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665	- Bid
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	- Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs. longs, bgs.	lb.	.20½	- .21
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .35
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.19½	- .20
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- .23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½	- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96	- 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782	- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3.	lb.	.021	—
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	6.03	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, fiber dms.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
soft., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	- 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central,	bbl.	.95	- 1.25
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½	—
California, heavy.	bbl.	1.00	- 1.10
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel, tanks.	gal.	.04	—
Group 2, No. 3.	gal.	.03½	—
No. 5.	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6.	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.	gal.	.03½	—
No. 6.	bbl.	.90	—
14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.06¾	- .06¾
No. 2.	gal.	.06¾	- .07
No. 3.	gal.	.06½	- .07¼
36-40 gravity.	gal.	.06¾	- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65	—
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60	—
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60	—
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85	—
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60	—
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85	—
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles.	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾	- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
198-260 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	—

Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 -	.13
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1329-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.12 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21¼-	—
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½-	—
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½-	—
No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 -	—
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228 -	—
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13¼-	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07¼
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07 -	.07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 -	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
New York	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 -	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol,[6] crude, 90-92%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
82-84%, dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.87 -	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.82 -	.87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt.	lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65 -	.70
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 -	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 -	6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.55 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -	14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -	12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate rock,[1,9] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00 -	—
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 -	—
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00 -	—
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 -	—
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	2.75 -	—
Phosphate rock, Fla., 68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 -	—
70,% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 -	—
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.80 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.30 -	—
refinery ground, same basis,	long ton.	4.50 -	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70 -	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80 -	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00 -	—
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40 -	4.4
tins, export	lb.	.55 -	—
yellow,[6] dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
cs.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 -	.40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.,	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Picni leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 -	—
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90 -	5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.80 -	5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.26	Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 -	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 -	—
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 -	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works,	lb.	.25 -	—
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Tree bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.62
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.46
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 -	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.30
cns.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 -	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.			
Potash carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 -	.20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
tanks	lb.	.02¾-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	.06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 -	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.06¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 -	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.15 -	.20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½-	.38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65 -	1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 -	.75

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Potash Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M...
unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
20% K_2O, same basis...
unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-68%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.....
unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O.....
unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 5c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¼- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bxs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..
ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .28 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. 65 - .69
coarse, O, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
grd., fine, bgs., ton lots....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
Pumice, grd., coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. squald..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms.. tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
Clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .13½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask.196.00 - 198.00
f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.59 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12¾*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Quinine hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.80 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[6] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis, lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .904
Red, para,[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .79 - —
rhloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....kilo.490.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.68 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.91 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.56 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.57 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.59 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.59 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.73 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.53 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb.27.50 -28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
fair, bls., lb.....lb. .24½- .25
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -21.50
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.50
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2 cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Phila., bls.....lb. .73 - .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .27 - .35
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .14½- .15½
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more: (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3980- —

USE A *Cowles* DETERGENT SILICATE

DRYMET REG. U. S. PAT. OFF — ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

DRYORTH REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. — TECHNICALLY ANHYDROUS SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high NA_2O value.

DRYMET—DRYORTH are both available for shipment from conveniently located distributors' stocks and in mixed carloads from our plants.

Write today for details.

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THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Shellac, T.N., bgs., Boston, N.Y., lots of 100	lb.	.3550	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3600	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3805	—
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales. 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.			
Shortening, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton	17.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.00	-20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00	- —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	30.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	-38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.50	-23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	22.00	-25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	13.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	18.50	- —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	16.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
10 gals., works	lb.	.27	- —
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44¾	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign	oz.	.44¾	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.32¾	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308	- .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288	- .338
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.60	- .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05	- .08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07	- .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾	- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	- .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.42	- —
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	- —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- .15¼
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dealers, works	lb.	.09	- .10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.33	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.58	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.98	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.95	- —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	1.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.39	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.47	- .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	- —
bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.51	- —
bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.76	- —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs. ½c. less.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same bevis	lb.	.12	- .14
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	12½	- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85	- —

Soda bisulphite, solution, 33°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	- —
35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
44°, bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works	lb.	.27	- .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works,	lb.	17.00	- —

Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal.)

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70	- 5.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95	- 5.30
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.92½	- —
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95	- —
70%, buyers, tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.97½	- —
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	- —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt).

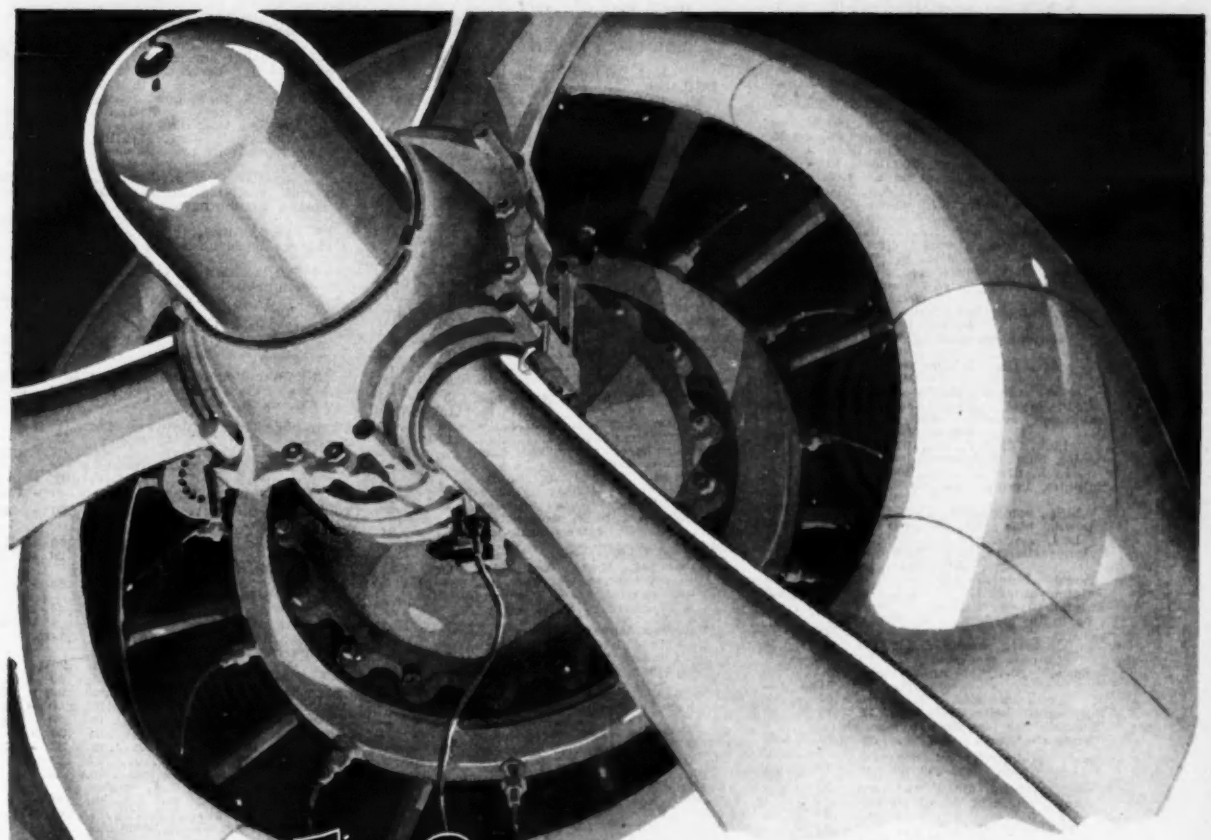
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.08¼

Soda chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08⅞	- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ⅛c. lower			
Cirate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½	—
dms.	lb.	.19½	- .23½
USP gran., bbls.	lb.	.24	—
dms.	lb.	.24	- .29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½	—
dms.	lb.	.24½	- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., wdrks.	lb.	.08¼	- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04	- —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	1.40	- 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.			
solution, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82	- .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	- .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24½	- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67	- .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.			
Iodate, dms., jars.	lb.	5.40	- 5.45
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.53	- 2.57
dms., jars.	lb.	2.42	- —
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40	- —

Soda metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30	- 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works	lb.	.47	- —
Monohydrated, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
works	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50	- —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.05	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	27.00	- —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	33.00	- —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.	ton.	32.40	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00	- —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾	- —
West Coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	8.90	-11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal.	lb.	4.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45	- 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.30	- 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16	- .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	- —
kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	-



life Extension

HARD chromium plating extends the normal life of a motor. By chrome plating cylinder liners and piston rings it has been possible to increase the effective life of airplane motors tremendously. In an investigation with automobile motors it has been reported the chrome plating of only one ring on a piston more than doubled the life of the cylinder wall. By building up cylinder walls of worn motors with chromium, they are salvaged from the scap pile and their use extended far beyond their normal life.

Mutual Chromic Acid meets all specifications and is widely used by our Government and throughout industry. Shipments are made from either of our complete plants or dealers' warehouses.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Soda, peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works...
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works.
lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.,
100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald,
100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wrks...
100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.
100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., pow..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works...
100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd.. bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.
gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.
gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs.. works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Starch, potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs..
lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .68 - —
powd.. cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, tech.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts.....
long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
Sulphur, precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, ogs. lb. .15½ Nom
medium, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 83½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.08 per ton.
Superphosphate,[4] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works.
ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works....
ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..
ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p. bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb 3 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd.....ton145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms...lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00 - —
50 grams, bots.....gram .32 - —
25 grams, bots.....gram .34 - —
1 gram, bots.....gram .39 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
French type, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Thymol cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¾
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal...gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal...gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .30 - —
smaller lots.....oz. .33 - .36
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .78¼- .82¼
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .70 - .75
tanks .....gal. .65 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .96
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamids).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.. ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
USP, rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .13½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Wax, ouricury,[1] bgs., ton	lb.	.49½-	.51¾
smaller lots	lb.	.50½-	.61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)			
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.62 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.63 -	.72
Paraffin (see under P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.26 -	.27
cakes, cs	lb.	.27 -	.28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, natural, bls.,	lb.	.04 -	.07½
rossed, bls	lb.	.07 -	.10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.84 -	—
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works,	ton.	6.00 -	—
smaller lots, N.E. wks.	ton.	7.00 -	9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	8.60 -	9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25 -	7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00 -	—
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45 -	—
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.05½-	.06
rossed, bls	lb.	.15 -	.18
thin, bls	lb.	.09½-	.10
rossed, green, bls	lb.	.12 -	.15
Wild indigo root, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72 -	.75
Leaves, bls	lb.	.07 -	.09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00 -	—
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 -	—
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 -	—
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.12
Levant	lb.	6.50 -	—
Wormwood, bls	lb.	.50 -	.75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works.	gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 -	—
West, Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.27 -	—
16°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30 -	—
5°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.42 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37 -	—
8°, dms., return., works.	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42 -	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.35 -	.36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
90 B units, dms	lb.	.40 -	—
120 B units, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
200 B units, dms	lb.	.58 -	—
300 B units, dms	lb.	.72 -	—
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.60 -	—
packages, same basis	lb.	.65 -	—
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16 -	—
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 -	—
primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.75 -	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.89 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.06¾
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 -	.02½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15 -	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15 -	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16 -	.22
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11 -	.13
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00 -	5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.15¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
Zinc chloride, USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.36 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10⅝-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.)			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0586-	—
fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 -	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06⅜-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Oct. 4 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

WPB Decentralization Plans Taking Shape

—Continued from page 7

ice office, under Harcourt Amory, will channel certain information and services to the regional and district offices. Mr. Amory formerly was assistant to the field operations vice chairman.

The operations council, which consists of the regional chairmen and executives of the WPB operations office, will meet every two weeks in Washington for the purpose of ironing out organizational details and facilitating the decentralization process.

The "production representative" system which has been operating in the field for some time will be considerably expanded and the duties of these engineers, consultants and practical production men who have worked so close to industry will be amplified. They will have the specific assignment of breaking bottlenecks and providing special service to producing units for which WPB has prime responsibility. Particular attention and help will be directed toward the maintenance of the exacting delivery schedules. These schedules will still be set up in Washington, but they will be adjusted and checked in the local WPB offices.

—O-P-D—

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Voluntary or What

Behind the ever-deepening problem of manpower for war production are a hundred faults—and for every fault there are a thousand contributorily participating human beings. This is one reason why the special manpower report to the Director of War Mobilization has apparently fallen into a morass of defeatism in its public consideration. There is an alarming manifestation of an "it-can't-be-done" attitude toward the suggestions which the report makes for the improvement of manpower conditions.

The reform steps which are recommended in the report on the manpower mess are these:—

Reduction of the turnover rate among warworkers.
Tapping of every source of warworkers.
Curtailment of less essential activities.
Increasing of warworkers' efficiency.
Checking inroads by the draft.
Elimination of overmanning.
Improvement of management.
Reduction of demands for labor.

It should be clear to every reasoning person that these things must be done. It should be equally clear that, because the war must be won, these things will be done. Either they will be done under the volunteer system now prevailing, or they will be accomplished by means of some form of conscription. It is to be feared that those who argue that these things cannot be done have arrived at an accurate evaluation of the volunteer system. But, why management should be so shortsighted as to persist in its faults only the frankly critical can say. Why labor leaders invite the interference of a superior force may be explainable out of other of their practices, even though different circumstances now apply.

Of course, anybody who gets around knows why every possible source of warworkers is not made appropriate use of—employers have troubles enough with the kind of workers already enlisted; to take on the slackers would be to reduce mass efficiency still further. The only place for "handcuff volunteers" is under military discipline even though they are not fitted for primary military tasks.

Business and government must get together for the best solution of the manpower problem. Business cannot solve it alone; government solution would leave much to be desired and probably would bring much to be regretted. Lack of proper correlation is the basic fault—lack on the part of business and government in their necessary relations; lack especially in the relations of the governmental agencies having to do with the manning of the fighting and the supplying forces respectively. In the latter instance, it may well be reiterated, the best step would be to put both men and materials under one control. With respect to the better correlation of the policies and practices of business and government, both parties must recognize the necessity of teamwork, and business must recognize that government can make it go along—as long as it might see fit.

—O-P-D—

Unison Is Essential

The prophets of gloom turn now to the immense and desparate problem of unemployment which the American people—or their government—will face sometime after the war. History provides these gloomers with a strong foundation, and their unshakable belief in the immutability of human nature gives them an abundance of building material. If business permits such a calamity to come, it will deserve whatever fate may befall it. And if government is once again obliged to turn from being the country's biggest consumer to being its biggest producer (if boondoggling and shovel-roosting may be called production), private enterprise can tearfully bid itself goodbye.

Private enterprise is going to have a multitude of individual problems of conversion from the exigencies of a war economy to the opportunities of peace and their concomitant responsibilities. These problems are going to loom large and larger in individual minds as the day of their reckoning approaches. There will be an urge for each to strive to beat the gun on the other, to get away to a competitive advantage while the going appears to be, but really is not, good.

Individual problems and individual ambitions will have to be subordinated to the overall demands. Full, free play of the customary spirit, or stimulant, of competition will not provide employment as it will have to be provided. Business must learn to function as an army, not as a more or less correlated aggregation of corporal's guards. And now is the time to learn, when a goodly measure of coordination exists because of its essentiality in the war program.

Such an application of concerted resources to the assurance of national welfare need not mark the end of competition. It would, however, point in the direction of the fair competition at which the antitrust laws are aimed, rather than toward the free competition which they are expected to assure.

It will help a lot to avoid repetition of the postwar economic collapses with which history is filled if the antitrust laws are emended in keeping with the plain necessity of national planning (by business, of course) and the utilization of all national resources—men, materials, and money—with the efficiency that properly coordinated business functioning would assure. Here again individual interests must be subordinated, or the resulting legislative remedy may well prove worse than the disease.

—O-P-D—

Statutory Inadequacy

Perhaps it is too much to expect of fallible human ability; but it would be a most welcome consummation if some lawmaking body would somehow contrive to construct a law that would fully meet the purposes for which it was designed and at the same time avoid unwarranted encroachment upon the realms of innocent bystanders and law-abiding citizens in general. There would be much less reason to pick on administrative agencies if the statutes by which they are created and empowered did a good job. Bureaucrats would be harmless, efficient public servants if Congress adequately set down their statutory defining.

It would seem, then, that business should become more analytical of the products of lawmakers long before these reach the finished stage. The responsibility for sound, effective legislation rests with business for the very simple, most obvious reason that business must bear the brunt of the administrative application of the large majority of all statutory law.

A business lobby, negatively minded with respect to all regulatory legislation, is not what is needed. In fact, such misrepresentation of the real interests of business has always contributed in no small measure to the inadequacy of statutory construction. Sometimes this has been purposed in a desire to vitiate a proposed law, but the kickback is usually worse than the original effect would have been if properly tempered in the making.

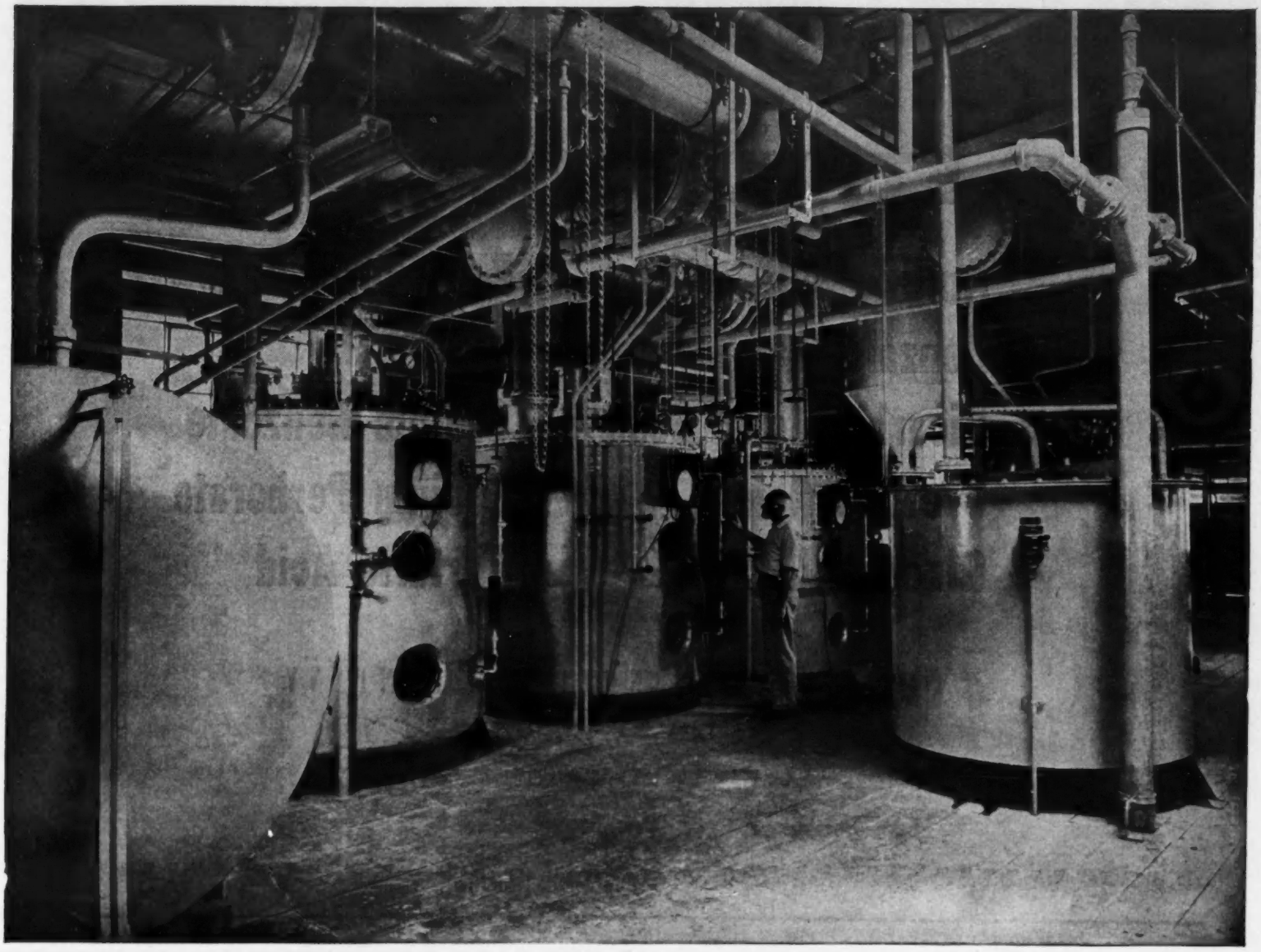
It would be good for business and good for law if lawmakers would provide assurance that litigation under a statute need not be in largest part a determination of the statute's meaning and validity. An inadequate law always makes for inordinate administration.

—O-P-D—

For the Reckoning

Every day some observing and commenting prophet sets forth another matter which will have to be settled with the members of the armed forces when they return to civilian life. Mostly, these matters relate to the behavior of one group or another on the home front, work-hamperers looming large therein. It is going to be very difficult to square these things with the returning "boys," and especially labor leaders' declarations that workers are doing as good a job as the troops.

Busy B's — Be a Boomer, Not a Bummer; Back a Bomber; Buy a Bond



Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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Heavy Chemicals

Interest in Future Chemical Shipments Increasing — Heavy Deliveries Prevent Accumulations

Demand for heavy chemicals continued broad enough to tax peak production and the supply situation offered no definite signs of easement. The past month may go on record as the first to occasion a market practically bare of dry soda caustic. A shortage of other industrial chemicals has also been frequent, the shortage being more emphasized when high rated orders were turned loose. Lend-lease shipments were reflected in short stocks in many directions while essential war industries have taken up about all the slack that was available. Under such circumstances, buying conditions can best be described as tight.

Domestic consumers who have closely followed the supply situation have endeavored to cover future requirements and demand for shipments over the balance of the year has shown a substantial increase. The inquiry was accentuated for formic, oxalic and sulphuric acids. Phosphorus, the chlorates, chlorine and calcium chloride have all been in demand for future shipment and in some instances, producers have a substantial tentative tonnage booked through December.

A walkout of workers at one of the major chlorate producing plants added fuel to the fire. Chlorate of potash has been in exceedingly heavy demand during the past few months and production has been pushed to the limit to satisfy requirements, both government and civilian, and a strike at one of the large producing plants might prove serious.

Phosphate defluorinated prompted considerable buying interest. The continued scarcity of bone meal was responsible for the activity. Phosphate defluorinated has supplemented bone meal as a feeding material on farms and has gained sufficiently in popularity to occasion an increased production.

Barium chloride was scarce on spot. Recent buying orders cleaned out most of the stock held in local warehouses. The same condition was also noted in soda sulphide. Manganese sulphate was in more limited supply although sellers remained in a position to take care of demand.

The use of chromium and nickel in automotive intake and exhaust valves has been restricted by Limitation Order L-128 as amended by the WPB. The original order, issued in June, 1942, covered only exhaust valves.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.4 in the week ended September 18, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 75.7 in the previous week and 85.2 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride.—Aside from the rayon mills, all requests for September shipments were granted in full by WPB. The request for rayon was cut to 80 percent.

Ammoniac Sal.—Production of white granular was ample to meet requirements. A fair miscellaneous inquiry was reported with moderate trading in both large and small lots.

Arsenic.—Quarterly allocations will be announced by WPB next month. Movement against standing orders continued steady under a favorable supply situation. The tonnage to be allotted for agricultural use was a subject of interest.

Barium Chemicals. — Recent purchases of chloride seemed to have cleared local shelves quite thoroughly and the market was quoted tight. Carbonate was reported in fairly liberal supply and so was sulphate.

Bauxite.—Importations of considerable tonnage were noted. The supply situation seemed to be improving. There was a lot of low-grade ore in sight.

Calcium Chloride.—No sign of relaxation in demand could be traced. The buying movement held at its high level and finally exceeded production limits. According to reports, the scarcity which has featured this chemical at intervals has decoyed consumers into placing orders, not only for current requirements, but for wants throughout the Winter months. The market reached a stage that only exists when demand exceeds the limit of supply.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—The buying movement was more active and supply conditions tightened under broader shipments. It was stated that inquiries covered requirements through October and November.

Copper Sulphate. — Supply stocks continued to increase as production followed the usual seasonal lines. Industrial demand held at a normal level, while inquiries continued to reach the market for agricultural wants for next year's crops. Export sales remained restricted, although improvement may develop in shipments in the near future. South American consumption is expected to be taken care of by American producers. Allocations for the last quarter wil be announced next month.

Phosphate Defluorinated.—Improvement of substantial character has developed for this chemical. Buying interest has been inspired by the continued scarcity of bone meal. This chemical when mixed with feed stuffs becomes an important food product for cattle, swine and poultry, as it can be supplemented for bone meal entirely. Fluorine is the toxic substance that is removed and while several States recognize 0.3 percent as below the danger point, processors have been able to reduce the fluorine content down to 0.2 percent and under. Demand of late has grown so rapidly that some producers have or are erecting new plants for expanding output. Reports were current that experiments were underway also for extracting the fluorine from the rock before it is processed. Orders of considerable tonnage have been entered at the ceiling price and the tendency of the market was decidedly firm.

Potash Caustic.—Demand for use in the manufacture of textile soaps was reported satisfactory, and shipments were sufficient to keep the available supply moderate. Producers continued to describe the market as healthy with supply and demand evenly balanced.

Potash Chlorate.—Production moved rapidly against allocated orders and the suppy situation revealed no relaxation from its former tight position. Reports of a strike at one of the leading producing plants attracted attention and caused some anxiety. So far new tonnage reaching the market has not eased supplies to any material degree owing to the active extent of demand and a shutdown of one of the major producing plants might bring about an acute shortage.

Soda Ash.—Production was maintained at peak levels and regardless

—Continued on page 33

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OPD—9-27-1943 31

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In TAPPI Post

Richard T. Bingham has been named technical assistant to the secretary of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. He was formerly with the paper development laboratory of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, this city. He holds a B.S. degree from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Technical Advisory Service for Small Plants

OPD Washington Bureau

A technical advisory service set up by regions throughout the country to serve the interests of small plants has been established by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, it has been announced by Brig. General Robert W. Johnson, who is chairman of the corporation. The service will put at the disposal of the small manufacturer who requires technical research in the solution of a production problem, information drawn from governmental agencies, trade associations, technical and scientific organizations, technical magazine editors, and the research laboratories of educational institutions and private industry.

—O-P-D—

Second-Hand Bag Advisers Named by OPA

Appointment of an advisory committee representing the Second-Hand Bag Industry has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. Members of the committee are:—

Sidney Band, of the American-National Bag & Burlap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. M. Bosworth, of the M. M. Bosworth Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Benjamin J. Corman, of the American Bag & Burlap Company, Chelsea, Mass.; M. M. Feld, of the Lone Star Bag & Bagging Company, Houston, Tex.; Lew Goodman, of the Western Burlap Bag Company, Chicago; Sam E. Grodsky, of the Missouri Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry L. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Bros. Bag Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. S. Kaufman, of the National Bag Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Phillip Schwartz, of the Pacific Diamond H Bag Company, San Francisco, Calif.; Irving T. Sidell, of the California Bag Company, Seattle, Wash.; William Tannenbaum, of the Southern California Bag Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Louis Wildstein, of Samuel Wildstein & Son, Newark, N. J.

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Chemical Workers Pay Shows Increase

Hourly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields increased 0.6 percent between June and July, according to data reported by the Secretary of Labor. These workers' weekly earnings showed an increase of 0.2 percent, with an average of $42.04. This compared with an average of $34.01 for all nondurable goods manufacturing.

July-June comparisons in chemical and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	July, 1943	June, 1943	May, 1943
Chemical and allied products	$42.04	$42.00	$41.54
Ammunition[1]	42.25	41.99	42.07
Chemicals	49.18	49.23	48.53
Cottonseed oil	23.04	23.31	22.09
Crude petroleum production	49.51	48.21	46.32
Drugs, medicines, insecticides[1]	32.25	33.19	33.63
Explosives, safety fuses[1]	47.06	48.04	47.74
Fertilizers	28.69	27.23	26.83
Fireworks[1]	[2]...	[2]...	34.50
Paints and varnishes	42.42	43.74	43.41
Petroleum refining	54.74	54.03	45.5
Rayon, allied products	37.57	37.32	36.74
Soaps	41.82	42.15	40.69

Hourly

	Hourly		
	1943 July, Cents	1943 June, Cents	1943 May, Cents
Chemical and allied products	92.8	92.1	90.9
Ammunition[1]	91.1	90.3	90.4
Chemicals	107.5	106.4	105.5
Cottonseed oil	48.5	47.5	46.2
Crude petroleum production	117.7	109.9	110.0
Drugs, medicines, insecticides[1]	76.6	77.0	76.3
Explosives[1]	102.6	101.2	101.1
Fertilizers	64.1	62.4	61.0
Fireworks[1]	[2]...	[2]...	80.0
Paints and varnishes	92.4	93.1	93.0
Petroleum refining	121.0	120.2	119.6
Rayon, allied products	88.0	90.1	86.6
Soaps	93.6	94.3	93.1

[1] Comparable series for earlier months, which may include minor revisions in previously published data, available on request.
[2] Not available.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 31

of heavy home consumption and lend-lease, producers seemed to have the supply situation under better control. There were no signs of a surplus, but the scales of supply and demand in some quarters, at least, was more evenly balanced.

Soda Caustic.—Supply conditions in this market showed no perceptible improvement. Demand for dry caustic continued in excess of production. Shipments for war production, lend-lease and home consumption have moved as fast as possible and no sizable lots were reported available for additional requirements.

Acids

Acetic.—Allocated to essential war industries. Supply situation tight with outlook not encouraging for any nearby easement.

Chromic.—Shipments against allocated orders responsible for week's movement. Essential industries assured of requirements.

Formic.—Noticeable improvement was reported in extent of consuming demand from textile industry. Buying orders was sufficient to relieve surplus and supply situation showed tendency to tighten.

Hydrofluoric.—Tighter position developed for immediate and nearby shipments. Supplies were reduced under broader consuming demand for miscellaneous uses.

Lactic.—Technical supply was sufficient to meet demand. U.S.P. and edible grades remained relatively limited for immediate delivery.

Muriates.—Fair demand prevailed for home and export. Shipments for war industries sufficient to keep supply situation healthy.

Oxalic.—Supply situation was reported uncertain. Recent purchases for war production brought stocks to a relatively low level and any further government purchases would probably result in an acute shortage. Production has been well sold ahead, in some instances as far as the end of November.

Sulphuric.—Heavy shipments against allocated orders continued. Consuming interest remained active, with inquiry from the fertilizer industry steadily mounting. The market maintained a firm position.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—The market for sulphuric acid is moving along with no new ceiling, and with the main problem that of labor, which continues scarce and troubled by questions of wages and other matters apart from that of finding a market for the product. Producers are doing what they can to increase production, and at least some would be able to place supplies in larger volume if they had more acid. No new intimation from government sources about a uniform ceiling has come from Washington, and producers continue to name the highest figures at which they did business in March of last year as the ceiling.

Insecticides

Odd lot trading has featured the insecticide market, although interest was mounting in future shipments for the various commodities. The opinion prevailed that a majority of buyers would discount forward requirements in order to avoid possible transportation difficulties that might arise during the Spring months. Some figures

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on production and disbursements are expected to be available in the near future.

Calcium Arsenate.—Business of routine character with interest expanding in future shipments. Supply and demand well balanced.

Lead Arsenate.—Supply situation remained tight. Limited business passing with interest gaining in future deliveries.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Supply position continued satisfactory with orders satisfied promptly. No unusual activity reported.

Paris Green.—Available stock was reported light with no pronounced buying interest reported. Not as popular an insecticide as noted some time ago.

Paradichlorobenzene.—No stocks accumulating during the off season. Limited production was responsible for a definitely tight situation.

Rotenone.—Deliveries were regulated to a basis of existing inventories and insect infestations for agricultural use and based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

—O-P-D—

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—2,388 dms
ALOES—8 cs, J R Brown Co, Inc
BALSAM, COPAIBA—100 cs, 9,000 lbs, Ungerer & Co
80 cs, 7,200 lbs
ARROWROOT — 1,000 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
BARBASCO ROOT—600 bls, Lamport & Holt
CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, First National Bank
1,694 bgs, 254,100 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs
CINNAMON—115 bls, 11,500 lbs, D Hecht & Co
99 bls, 9,900 lbs, A G Dunn
85 bls, 8,500 lbs, S L Jones & Co
2 bls, 200 lbs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co
33 bls, 3,300 lbs, Archibald & Kendell
60 bls, 6,000 lbs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
69 bls, 6,900 lbs, Van Norden & Archibald
51 bls, 5,100 lbs, Volkart Bros
174 bls, 17,400 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
COLOCYNTH—3 bls, Kachurin Drug Co
21 bls, 6,292 lbs, Greene Trading Co
COCOA BEANS—5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,750 bgs, 350,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
7,000 bgs, 1,400,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
12,000 bgs, 2,400,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
8,000 bgs, 1,600,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Little & Christman
10,000 bgs, 2,000,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, H W Peabody & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Farr & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, National City Bank
CUTTLEFISH BONES—20 cs, Achenbash & Miller, Inc
40 cs, Gerhard & Hey
FLAXSEED—2,320 bgs, 5,104 bus
4,817,080 kilos
GUM, ARABIC—100 bgs, 22,487 lbs, Colony Import & Export Co
180 bgs, 40,476 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
190 bgs, 42,793 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
200 bgs, 44,974 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
190 bgs, 42,728 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
10 bgs, E Meer & Co
130 bgs, 29,233 lbs, Brewer & Co
80 bgs, 17,990 lbs, A D Isbetcherian
50 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
90 bgs, 24,184 lbs, R H Elm
170 bgs, 38,220 lbs, Frank-Vliet Co
500 bgs, 112,430 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Laxseed Co
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
130 bgs, 28,600 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
170 bgs, 37,400 lbs, McKesson & Robbins
40 bgs, 8,800 lbs, I Sobin & Co
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Irving Trust Co
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
90 bgs, 19,800 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
30 bgs, 6,600 lbs, H Heide
COPAL—1,700 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
1,675 bgs, O G Innes Corp
LABDANUM—1 bbl, E J Abecassis, Inc
MASSARANDUBA—65 cs, Bank of London & South America
GUM, MYRRH—70 cs, Bank of London & South America
OPOPONAX—7 bgs, Bank of London & South America
SORVA—265 cs, Chicle Development Co
TRAGACANTH—31 cs, E Meer & Co
8 cs, Mottahedeh & Son
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS — 58 pkgs, D C Andrews & Co
OIL, CITRONELLA—2 dms, Volkart Bros
2 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society
CODLIVER—519 dms, C L Huisking & Co
100 dms, Marden Wild Co
200 dms, Upjohn & Co
616 dms, Thomas Cook & Co
130 dms, Iceland Trading Co
PALM—1,000 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
OURICURY KERNELS—2,500 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
1,750 bgs, Irving Trust Co
16,234 bgs, Bank of Manhattan
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Griffith Laboratories, Inc
150 bgs, 21,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
20 bgs, 2,800 lbs, Herbert Narmorek
SENNA LEAVES—29 bls, P Fahrney & Son Co
TANKAGE—962 cakes, Weaver & Hugi
1,550 bgs, Anewalt Schmidt, Inc
664 cakes, H J Baker & Bro
1,219 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
CRACKLINGS—4,000 bgs, Bradley & Baker
GREAVE CAKE—500 bgs, Charles Hollinshed Corp
WAX, BEES—809 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co
CARNAUBA—112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
OURICURY—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, F B Ross & Co
112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
160 bgs, 32,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
160 bgs, 32,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
60 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Prague Credit Co

—O-P-D—

ODT to Shift Vessels To Dry Cargo Units

OPD Washington Bureau

Revision of its petroleum tank barge construction program to convert fifty-five of the vessels to dry cargo units for hauling sulphur, coal, and other dry cargo on the Mississippi river was announced September 22 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Reflecting what the ODT said was the improved petroleum transportation situation, it was announced that of a total of 168 steel tank barges scheduled for production, thirteen were cancelled, fifty-five set aside for dry cargo and the remaining 100 left to be used as originally intended for transportation of petroleum.

In addition to the new dry cargo capacity provided by converting the steel units to standard hopper type carriers, a proposed modification of the wood and composite barge schedule was announced to provide a 110-barge reserve which may be quickly adapted to meet any contingency. Of the 269 wood barge program, 159 units are to be completed as tank barges, while the 110, all of which are now on the ways, will be constructed in a manner which will permit their quick completion either as tank barges or deck scows or dry-cargo hoppers, as conditions may warrant.

—O-P-D—

Standards Bureau Offers Camouflage Test Panels

The National Bureau of Standards has prepared calibrated low-gloss standards which may be used by manufacturers and representatives of the armed forces in testing the compliance of camouflage materials with specifications requiring them to have low gloss.

Frequently in the examination of these materials according to present practices, it is said measurements of identical materials, in different laboratories but on supposedly identical apparatus, have yielded results in serious disagreement.

The new standards are calibrated on the scale defined by Procedure A of ASTM Tentative Method D-523-41T for the specular gloss of paint finishes. Values for the specular gloss of the standards before correction for diffuse reflection are given. The standards are issued in sets, each consisting of two ground gray glass plaques, gloss about 6; twenty sheets of resin-impregnated sandpaper, gloss about 2; twenty sheets of white coated paper, gloss about 5; twenty sheets of white coated paper, gloss about 13; and twenty sheets of coated paper, gloss about 20.

Cost of a set of 82 panels is $20. The payment must accompany each order, payable to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Vanadium Deposits Mapped

Vanadium deposits near Placerville, San Miguel county, Col., have been mapped by the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile Chemicals in Generally Active Demand—Tanning Materials Somewhat Slow—More Quebracho Extract Arrives

Demand for textile chemicals and processing agents continued generally active during the week. Trading in tanning materials and leather chemicals, however, was characterized as somewhat slow, tanners having accumulated comfortable inventories during the recent months when hides have not been over plentiful. Several new shipments of quebracho extract were reported to have arrived since the previous issue.

In the textile processing fields, it was indicated that military needs of combed cotton yarns would be sustained at approximately current levels through the next year. The Army Quartermaster Corps also announced that it was rescinding the deferment of deliveries order on cotton goods granted in August, and manufacturers holding such orders were advised to proceed as originally stipulated as far as can be done.

The War Production Board reported that allocations of textiles for export, excluding military and Canadian, for the second half of 1943 to date represent 3 percent of United States production of cotton, rayon, and wool fabrics for the period. Specifically the allocations comprised 183,600,000 yards of cottons, 3,060,000 yards of wools, and 5,638,000 yards of rayons.

In addition, 990,000 dozen garments, requiring approximately 20,000,000 yards of cloth have been allocated. Yarn export allocations during the period amounted to 2,850,000 pounds of cotton, 3,500,000 pounds of rayon, and 6,650,000 pounds of wool. Additional allotments for foreign shipment undoubtedly will bring the total authorization to about 5 or 6 percent of production during the second half of 1943, it was estimated.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.9	271.9	276.1	261.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Demand continues rather good, especially for use in waterproofing war materials. Price schedule shows no change.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Now allocated by WPB, through issuance of supplementary order M-18-b as amended. Delivery in any month of not more than 100 pounds of any prime chromium chemical is exempt from the authorization necessity.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand for liquor continues fair for mineral khaki dyeing and mordanting chrome colors. Midwest producer reports availability of unused capacity. Market steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Demand continues active, maintaining steady price structure.

Potash Bichromate.—Allocation by WPB, through issuance of supplementary order M-18-b as amended, reported in previous issue. Certificate must be provided to accept delivery in any one month of more than 100 pounds, but not over 500 pounds of potash bichromate.

Potash Prussiate.—Call from regular consuming channels continues satisfactory. Market tone steady.

Soda Bichromate.—Allocation by WPB, through issuance of supplementary order M-18-b as amended, reported in previous issue. Certificate must be provided to accept delivery in any one month of more than 100 pounds, but not more than 4,000 pounds of soda bichromate or its equivalent in chrome tanning compounds.

Sulphonated Oils.—Turkey red oil has gradually assumed an easier supply condition. The other sulphonated oils, however, are now in as tight supply as the sulphonated castor was six months back. Red oil is very tight. Prices are unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Representative inquiries for material maintain steady market. Quotations show no change.

Fustic.—Routine demand continues at satisfactory level. Price schedule unchanged at ceiling.

Logwood.—Shipments to normal users maintains steady market tone. Quotations unchanged.

Turmeric.—Supplies of powdered turmeric sufficient in size to satisfy all requests. Whole item light. Market tone steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Tight supply situation continues, holding market in firm condition.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies growing tighter. Production expansion thought improbable under current manufacturers price regulation. Quotations unchanged.

Corn Sugar.—Supplies arriving on market in comfortable volume since clearing of manufacturers supply problem. Prices show no change.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Stocks continue light. Increase in packing house activity in near future thought likely to ease supplies somewhat. Quotations firm.

Starch, Corn.—Demand continues rather heavy. Again available in sufficient quantity to allow regular, although occasionally delayed, shipments. No change in quotations. The visible supply of corn in the United States was increased by 83,000 bushels during the week ending September 18, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—New crop production is expected to be available within short time. Prices show no change. Market firm.

Starch, Tapioca.—Stocks rather plentiful as a result of regular arrivals from South America. Use of material restricted by WPB limitation regulation. Price schedule shows no change.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Demand running about equal to supply. No stocks of either powder or liquid. Price schedule continues unchanged.

Divi-Divi.—Supplies sufficient to meet all requests. Quotations show no change.

Myrobalans.—Demand rather quiet. Tanners only filling in material used from accumulated inventories. Prices unchanged.

Quebracho Extract.—In comfortable supply at present. Price schedule shows no change. Shipments totaling 10,759 bags of extract reported arrived from abroad during week.

Tara.—Supplies sufficient to satisfy somewhat quiet demand. Powdered material quoted nominally at $145 per ton, delivered in New York.

Association Meeting

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, New York Section, Downtown Athletic Club, October 22.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Naphthalene, long recognized as one of the most dependable moth preventives known, is also used in the manufacture of plasticizers for smokeless powder. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for war purposes.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are war requirements, we ask the indulgence of our customers if deliveries for civilian use are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Chemicals Continue Tight—Toluol and Xylol Civilian Prospects Dwindle—Maleic Acid to Be Allocated

The future supply of toluol and xylol was again the outstanding topic in the coaltar chemicals trade during the week. Earlier indications were that xylol output would soon be totally absorbed by war production, with toluol filling in a portion of the resultant civilian gap. However, sustained demand for toluol in equally essential production raises the question of any such availability. Benzol supplies continue very tight. The cresols and pyridin were in heavy demand. The War Production Board announced that maleic acid would be placed under allocation control.

The intermediates, acids, and other derivatives also remained generally tight, reflecting the limitation of raw materials for their manufacture. Dyestuffs production continued at an active rate. Several quantities of cresylic acid were reported to have arrived from abroad since the previous issue.

Production in the steel industry for the week beginning September 20 was scheduled at 100.6 percent of ingot capacity, a new high record, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This scheduling is equivalent to a production of 1,753,400 net tons of ingots and castings. The indicated rate in the previous week was 99.6 percent, and one month earlier, 99.4 percent. The institute also reported that during August, 1943, production of pig iron, ferromanganese, and spiegel approximated 5,315,633 net tons, representing 98 percent of capacity. During the first eight months, such production was stated to have been 40,681,821 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—No easing of the tight supply situation surrounding benzol in sight. Demand for war production growing heavier. Quotations continue firm. Byproduct cokeoven operations estimates indicate that production of benzol from that source during the week ending September 18 to have been 3,856,700 gallons.

Coaltar.—Byproduct cokeoven operators continue to run at plant capacity, with coaltar moving to processing plants as produced. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending September 18 to have been 15,053,600 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Sustained demand from wood preserving plants maintains steady market tone. Supply situation not as acute as other coaltar derivatives. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending September 18 to have totaled 796,200 gallons.

Cresols.—Supplies continue tight. Call for resin production heavy. Quotations unchanged.

Cresylic Acid.—Supply conditions somewhat easier. Shipments totaling 2,588 drums were reported to have arrived during the week. Market tone steady.

Naphthalene.—Market remains in tight position. Call for industrial grades holding heavy. Prices unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from the source during the week ending September 18 to have been 1,679,500 pounds.

Phenol.—Active demand on none too large supplies maintains steady market. Prices unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending September 18 to have been 223,900 pounds.

Pyridin.—Demand somewhat more active, especially for refined material. Market tone steady.

Toluol.—Uncertainty evident as to future availability. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending September 18 to have totaled 771,300 gallons.

Xylol.—Supplies very tight. Thought that increased demand for essential uses will keep material from civilian market entirely in near future. Market firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during week ending September 18 to have been 174,200 gallons.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Trade in coaltar products remains active. Buyers continue to place orders for the various materials on a steady to brisk basis. Inquiries for future delivery-materials are also holding up well. Benzol remains in active demand. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, are:—Benzol, pure, in tank-cars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Sustained demand keeps market steady.

Cyclohexanol. — Rather good demand continues. Quotations unchanged.

Cyclohexanone. — Satisfactory demand maintained. Prices steady.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Regular call sustains steady market tone.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies remain tight on call for essential manufacture. Prices unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical. — Demand continues satisfactory. Market tone firm.

Cleve's.—Raw materials limitation keeps supplies low. Prices unchanged.

Fumaric.—Active call for war production continues. Quotations unchanged.

Gamma.—Representative call satisfactory. Quotations unchanged.

H.—Shipments to regular consuming channels keep market steady.

Laurent's.—Production restricted by raw material limitations. Prices steady.

Maleic Acid.—Placed under allocation control by WPB through addition on September 24 to its phthalic anhydride order, M-214. Order becomes effective November 1. See news item elsewhere in this issue.

Malic. — Market steady as demand holds stocks low.

Paraminobenzoic. — Material limitations restrict production. Market steady.

Picramic.—Active demand keeps ahead of production. Quotations unchanged.

Picric. — War production demand continues heavy. Prices firm.

Salicylic, Technical. — Firm market tone. Raw materials for production limited.

Association Meeting

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, New York Section, Downtown Athletic Club, October 22.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Tobias.—Regular shipment keeps supplies tight. Prices steady.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Active call continues. Quotations unchanged.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Regular shipments hold supplies tight. Prices steady.

Anilin.—War production demand keeps market tight. Quotations unchanged.

Anthracene. — Supplies tight. Market tone firm.

Anthraquinone.—Demand continues to outstrip production. Quotations firm.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Good demand supports steady market tone.

Benzidin. — Shipments to regular consumers satisfactory. Prices steady.

Benzoyl Chloride. — Supplies continue light. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthol. — Active demand maintains steady market tone.

Betanaphthylamine. — Production still limited by raw material situation. Market steady.

Diethylanilin.—Steady market supported by sustained demand.

Dinitrobenzene. — War production continues heavy drain on supplies. Prices steady.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Supply restricted by unavailability of raw materials. Market steady.

Dinitrophenol.—Active demand for essential manufacture. Quotations unchanged.

Dinitrotoluene.—Shipments continue heavy. Market tone steady.

Diphenyl.—Stocks remain low. Quotations unchanged.

Diphenylamine. — War production demand continues heavy. Prices steady.

G. Salt.—Shipments to regular users at active rate. Market steady.

Metanitroanilin. — Steady market maintained by light supplies.

Monochlorobenzene.—Prices remain steady on sustained demand.

Nitrobenzene.—Continues to move into war production in heavy volume. Quotations steady.

Metatoluylenediamine.—Steady market supported by active call.

Nitronaphthalene.—Production running slightly behind demand. Prices firm.

Orthoanisidin.—Active rate of shipments maintain steady market.

—*Continued on page 38*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

with the budget bureau on some of its reporting requirements:—that has been the chief reason for delay.

Officials now say that it ought to be out in about a week—or two weeks at the latest.

Paint Simplification

The new program of simplifying paint colors, reducing the number in order to conserve materials for war, is going over well with the industry. A few suggestions for changes in the program (OPD Aug. 16, p. 5) have been made to the Bureau of Standards but on the whole the program has been received favorably.

When the changes proposed have been analyzed and passed upon, a new program will be sent back to the industry for its opinion. It is expecated that this will be in about a week or ten days.

—O-P-D—

WMC Clarifies Apprentice Training

—*Continued from page 7*

mission, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor and John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, of the Federal Security Agency. These overall policies and standards allow apprentice-training arrangements to be developed for high school boys of 16 and 17 years of age, who desire to enter apprenticeship and complete their high school courses at the same time. State Apprenticeship Councils and local Joint Apprenticeship Committees are cooperating with vocational school and placement authorities in adapting the procedures and standards of community work-school programs to meet the particular needs of apprentice-training for these boys.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary and chief chemist of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, has been reappointed for a term of four years as member for pharmacy of the New Jersey State Board of Health.

War, Navy Depts May Use DPC Equipment Pricing

The War and Navy Departments may use the pricing methods previously provided for the Defense Plant Corporation in the sale of second-hand machines and parts and second-hand machine tools acquired for purposes of rental, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Under the provisions made applicable to the War Department and the Navy sales of leased equipment to the first lessees, the maximum price may include all direct items of expense, plus interest, less depreciation at the rate of 8 percent per year on sales made 90 days or more after the date of initial use. On other sales, the War Department and the Navy, as is now true in sales by the Defense Plant Corporation, may recover their original cost f.o.b. factory, and freight from the place where the machine is located at time of purchase to the purchaser's plant less depreciation at 8 percent per year. The action was contained in amendment No. 99 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 and amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 1, which becomes effective September 30, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Idle Equipment Redistribution Planned

—*Continued from page 7*

partment, Treasury Procurement Division, Defense Plant Corporation and other government agencies. In all, some 10,000,000 pieces are expected to be listed, ranging from WPA sewing machines to industrial boilers and manufacturing equipment rendered idle by program changes.

When applications for authority to purchase new equipment are received by WPB field offices, they will be checked against the inventory lists and the applicant put in touch with owners of available equipment. When sales are consumma ed, following this procedure, they will be the result of negotiation between buyer and seller, subject only to OPA ceiling prices. Under recent WPB orders, applications for authority to purchase many types of new equipment must be accompanied by certifications to the effect of no used equipment is available.

Requests for used equipment also will be checked against the files of the region in which they originate. If these files do not disclose the desired material, the Redistribution Division will, when the need is urgent, send out want lists to all regional offices and to dealers, requesting location of the specific items.

War Dep't to Tell Equipment Needs

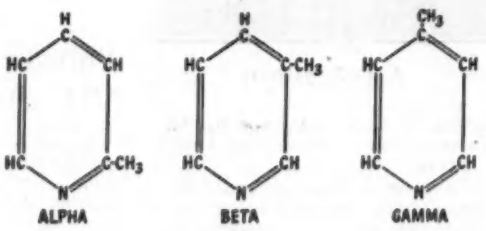
OPD Washington Bureau

A conference of some 200 industrial, labor, and newspaper executives to receive from War Department officials a factual picture of the military situation and of the equipment that will be required for new offensives overseas is to be held September 27 and 28 in the Pentagon building, War Department central quarters.

The conference was called by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and will be addressed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and others. Among those invited to attend from industry were:—

F. H. McAdoo, vice-president of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York; H. L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York; James R. Hobbins, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York; D. L. Armstrong, vice-president of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.; Leland Lyon, president of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; G. W. Cole, president of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; W. S. Carpenter, jr., president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Dr. W. H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; J. F. Drake, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. A. Higgins, president of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; J. F. McElwain, president of the J. F. McElwain Company, Nashua, N. H.; George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.; R. R. Deupree, president, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. W. Gallagher, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York; W. S. S. Rodgers, president, The Texas Company, New York.

Picolines



Grades Available—alpha picoline distilling completely within 2°C, beta picoline 95% minimum purity, gamma picoline 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	alpha	*beta*	*gamma*
Molecular Weight	93	93	93
Melting Points	—69.9°C.	—18.3°C.	+3.8°C.
Boiling Points	128°C.	143.5°C.	143.1°C.
Specific Gravities at 15°/4°C.	0.950	0.961	0.957

State: Liquid

Solubility: *alpha*-picoline is very soluble and *beta* and *gamma*-picoline are completely soluble in water and form constant boiling mixtures with it. They are all completely miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether.

Uses: The high water-solubility and the boiling points of picolines recommend them for many solvent uses in place of more expensive solvents, particularly where the use of a pure compound will reduce costs in comparison with wide boiling ranges of unknown compositions. Used in the synthesis of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds. A starting material in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants. Beta picoline is a starting material for the manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

Koppers will also be glad to submit samples and prices on other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine, lutidines, quinoline and higher-boiling bases.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 37

Orthochloroanilin. — Raw material remains tight. Quotations unchanged.

Orthochlorophenol.—Supplies light. Prices steady.

Orthocresol.—Heavy demand for war production persists. Denied for civilian products except agricultural insecticides and medicinals. Prices firm.

Orthonitroanilin.—Prices unchanged. Shipment continues good.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Regular demand keeps supplies low. Quotations unchanged.

Parachlorophenol. — Market tone steady. Quotations unchanged.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Production slowly catching up with demand. Market steady.

Paranitroanilin.—Supplies none too large. Price structure steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—War production shipments continue heavy. Prices firm.

Pyrocatechin.—Regular call satisfactory. Quotations steady.

Soda Naphthionate.—Supplies light. Market tone steady.

Toluidin.—Raw material limitation restricts production. Prices steady.

Xylidin.—Supplies tight. Market firm.

Coaltar Colors

Production of coaltar colors and dyestuffs continued at its very active rate during the week, although manufacturers were still finding most intermediates somewhat tight as to available supplies. Late in the week it was made apparent that army needs, especially for cotton fabrics would be maintained at present levels throughout next year. In fact the deferment of deliveries of cotton twill and poplin announced in August by the Army Quartermaster Corps was rescinded and holders of such contracts advised that shipments be made as originally planned.

—O-P-D—

TURNER
Chemicals

PERSULPHATE OF POTASH
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White Plains New York

Amer. Mineral Spirits Makes Toby Vice-Pres.

Edward N. Toby, technical director of American Mineral Spirits, Inc., as well as manager of sales in its eastern territory, with headquarters in New York, has been elected vice-president of that company by its board of directors.

Mr. Toby has had many years' experience in the field of petroleum chemistry and is now widely known as an expert technician in petroleum solvents, diluents and the lighter hydrocarbons in which American Mineral Spirits specializes.

He is a graduate of Tulane University and was initially affiliated with Shell Oil Company, Ashland Refining Company and Kanotex Refining Company, while operating from New Orleans. He became associated with American Mineral Spirits in 1932. Three years later, he came to New York to take charge of the company's operations here. As vice-president, he will continue to act as technical director from its New York offices at 155 East Forty-fourth street.

—O-P-D—

Dicalite Co. Elects Gossman President

A. L. Gossman has been elected president of the Dicalite Company, succeeding C. A. Frankenhoff who has been elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Gossman has been in the diatomaceous earth industry since

A. L. Gossman

1915, while Mr. Frankenhoff has been in this field for approximately twenty-five years.

The Dicalite Company was organized in 1929, acquiring an extensive deposit of diatomaceous earth near Torrance, Calif., where the first plant began operation early in 1930. Since 1936, a second plant has also been producing dicalite materials from a large diatomaceous deposit near Terrebonne, Ore.

—O-P-D—

Limestone Depletion Allowance Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to section 114 (b) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide the same percentage depletion allowance in the mining of limestone as is now provided in the case of coal, fluorspar, ball and sagger clay, rock asphalt, metal mines, and sulphur was introduced in the house September 20 by Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri.

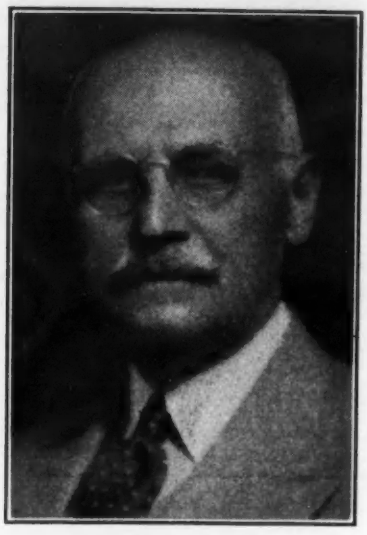
Mr. Cannon's office said that at the time this section of the revenue act was written limestone was left out by what the industry feels was an oversight and the bill (H. R. 3267) was introduced to have this corrected.

Obituaries

Samuel B. Bowen

Samuel Bispham Bowen, chairman of the board of directors of the Pecora Paint Company, died unexpectedly of a heart attack in Manchester, Mass. He was eighty-eight years of age.

A native of Woodstown, N. J., Mr. Bowen received his early education in several Philadelphia private schools



Samuel B. Bowen

and completed his studies at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., from which he was graduated in 1873, the year in which he started his business career with the Pecora Paint Company, of which his father was a founder. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1911, Samuel Bispham Bowen was elected president, a post he held until 1928, when he was made chairman of the board.

Surviving are three daughters and two sons, Samuel B. Bowen, jr., who succeeded his father as president of the company in 1928, and Laurence Bowen, vice-president of the company.

Dr. George Bacharach, assistant professor of chemistry at Brooklyn College, died recently. He was forty-four years of age.

William W. S. Carpenter, president of the Sanford Manufacturing Company, ink makers, Chicago, died September 19. He was seventy-five years of age.

Prof. Henry Gray Barbour, research associate in pharmacology and toxicology in the Yale School of Medicine, died September 23. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Burr T. Snyder, bacteriologist, died in Livermore, Calif., recently. He was forty-eight years old.

—O-P-D—

Phthalic Resins Use Of Castor Oil Permitted

OPD Washington Bureau

In view of the improved position of castor oil, phthalic alkyd resins containing castor oil will be approved beginning October 1, 1943, for most of the uses where soft oil phthalic alkyd resins are currently being permitted, the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board has announced. This policy was established to permit manufacturers and users of phthalic alkyd resins under order M-139 additional flexibility in producing protective coatings required for military and essential civilian uses.

Phthalic alkyd resins containing oiticica oil will be approved under order M-139 for aircraft coatings, Specifications AN-TT-P-656A, the Chemicals Division also announced. This ruling was established with the concurrence of the War Food Administration, Fats and Oils Branch, in order to aid resin and coating manufacturers in producing aircraft coatings where tung oil alkyd resins will not be permitted after November 30, in view of the tight situation in tung oils.

—O-P-D—

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a clam bake at Westwood Inn, 3242 Warren road, October 1.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

No Further Increase in Buying for Civilian Account — War Activities Still Constitute Bulk of Movement

Despite a further expansion of professional painting operations on privately-owned residences and business buildings throughout the country within the past week, which has reached most sizable proportions in exterior applications of protective coatings in suburban and rural sections of New England and the Middle Atlantic states where the desirability of maintenance painting has been systematically urged upon the owners of such properties in clean-up-paint-up campaigns conducted by national, statewide and local organizations of paint and varnish makers and painting contractors, there has been little amplification of the previous week's spurt in the buying of paint materials and painters' supplies for civilian account during the period under review.

Stocks in the hands of dealers have latterly proved sufficiently large to meet current maintenance painting requirements, with the result that there has been little call for replenishments of depleted supplies in either retailers' or wholesalers' stores or warehouses.

But to the expanding field for painting operations on new government-owned buildings, there is now opening up a huge amount of painting on warships, bridges and other war structures.

Meanwhile, the need for more liberal allotments of linseed oil is becoming more pressing daily among the paint and varnish makers, who, in spite of their best efforts to economize in their use of this oil, are now finding it impossible to fill numerous priority orders requiring sizable aggregates of this component for their finished products. In the face of the refusal of the Industrial Oils Division of the Fats and Oils Branch of the War Food Administration to grant their request for permission to borrow this month against the industry's fourth quarter quota of this oil, strong efforts are now being made by their national organization to obtain some substantial relief from this appalling shortage by petitioning that bureau, in view of the bumper domestic crop of flaxseed and steadily mounting imports, to grant an increase in the percentage of their quota for the fourth quarter, which begins October 1.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Casein, Argentine, c.&f., 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 1c. to 4c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production and importations of lead ores and pig lead continuing to reach large proportions, the War Production Board is adhering to a liberal policy in releasing this metal to all save the most non-essential uses. As there are therefore no restrictions on the use of lead for pigment and paint manufacturers, and none likely to be imposed, oxidizers and other pigment makers are having no difficulty in obtaining all the metallic lead they require. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week of September 17-24 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Aside from WPB's recent action in endeavoring to conserve the principal component of lead free zinc oxide by the issuance of General Preference Order M-11-a, there has been no change in the metallic zinc situation. Zinc ores and concentrates continue in moderate supply and readily available, although there is still a notable shortage of slab zinc. Quotations for zinc slabs, however, are being held unaltered, those for the week of September 17-24 having remained at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Although there has been no further extension of the recent spurt in buying of this pigment for civilian account, purchasing operations on that score continue fairly sizable. But purchasing for war production account is still much more extensive than that for less essential uses. Tone holding strong.

Lead Titanate.—With war use buying continuing to lead in the movement of this material, the market is being kept moderately active and business is also being steadily amplified by purchasing for non-military account.

Litharge.—While government business still constitutes the lion's share of market activities in this pigment, there has been no recent abatement in the buying for civilian account, which also is attaining a fair volume. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Buying by government agencies continues to run well ahead of that for non-essential-usage account but the latter is also fairly sizable. Market steady.

Orange Mineral.—Considerable business continues to be done on civilian account but war production contractors are still the largest factors in the buying. Tone stable.

Red Lead.—Deliveries for the current month on all scores are still running well ahead of those for August. Market holding very firm.

Titanium Dioxide.—The supply situation continues tight, with shipments still lagging behind orders in numerous instances. Paint trade buying more liberally than for some time past and to its absorption of offerings, there are added the steadily increasing takings of those employing this compound as a flux in welding rod work, as well as undiminished purchasing by book and magazine paper coaters. Tone strong.

White Lead.—Though war production contractors are still the leading buyers, there is also an undiminished demand from non-war-use consumers. Prices firmly held.

Zinc Oxides.—American process oxides continue moving well into consuming channels. Manufacturers are notifying customers that the recently issued General Preference Order M-11-a provides merely that they are not permitted to ship lead free zinc oxide in quantities of one ton or more unless covered by a preference rating of AA-5 or higher, but they are calling attention to the fact that this order applies only to lead free zinc oxide made from ore and from metal but does not affect deliveries of leaded zinc oxide. To date, WPB has not requested producers to set aside any specified tonnages of their output for allocation by that bureau. Hence it is not necessary for buyers to file Form WPB-410 (formerly PD-62) with WPB to secure an allocation of lead free oxide, inasmuch as no tonnage is yet being set aside for this purpose.

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

BLOWN RAPOIL

replaces imported Blown Rapeseed Oil

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Coal-tar softener, formerly widely used in natural rubber, now found to be an effective plasticizer and wetting agent for GR-S to improve resistance to abrasion, tensile strength, elongation and resilience.

COUMARONE RESINS

A number of Rubber Reserve Company's releases on compounding synthetic rubbers contain suggested recipes calling for coumarone resins. They are available in various melting points and colors.

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Effective softener for several of the synthetic rubbers, such as Hycar OR, Perbunan, etc., imparting high tensile, low modulus and low set.

RECLAIMING OILS

Several types manufactured for both digestor and pan processes.

COAL-TAR SOLVENTS

Benzol, Tollac* Solvent, Nevsol*, Xylol, 2-50-W* Hi Flash Solvent, Cosol*, and special solvents; for rubber cements and various rubber solutions.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue to move in fair volume into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Barytes.—Still moving slowly but steadily. Market stable.

Chalk—Only a routine business is being recorded in this material. Prices firmly held.

Charcoal.—Confidently awaiting favorable action by OPA on their application for an upward revision of its recent order fixing ceilings on pinewood charcoal in bulk at $15 per ton, f.o.b. producers' plants, in seven so-called "naval stores" states, leading processors of softwood charcoal are still loath to fill any orders at the present authorized price levels. It is expected that the prospective upward revision of softwood charcoal prices will be at least commensurate with the markups granted by OPA on hardwood charcoal about two months ago.

OPA has announced specific prices for additional grades of hardwood charcoal produced in Tennessee and Arkansas.

China Clay.—A moderate-sized buying interest continues to be manifested in this kaolin material. Market holding steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Continues in fair inquiry. Supplies adequate for current requirements. Prices stable.

Gypsum.—Still moving in moderate volume into consuming channels in the paint industry. Tone firm.

Mica.—Interest on the part of the paint trade continues centered upon water-ground mica, particularly the finely pulverized grades. But there is also a fair call for the dry-ground grades. Market holding steady.

Talc.—In unabated demand. Some action expected shortly on the proposed price regulation covering manufacturers' sales of this material and also of prophyllite and ground soapstone. Meanwhile, prices are being well maintained on the basis of the highs of March, 1942.

Whiting.—In moderate request with the movement continuing in sizable volume. No price change.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Continues in fair demand and adequate supply. Tone firm.

Bone Blacks.—Moving in routine fashion. Prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks.—Shipments for the current month have continued to run well in excess of current production, so that a further reduction in stocks on hand is expected to be noted at the end of this month, for the fifth consecutive month this year. Buying movement holds up well with purchasing of the furnace grades by producers of synthetic rubber leading the buying operations, but with some improvement also noted in purchasing by the paint industry.

Chrome Colors.—With the further restrictions recently imposed on operations in sodium bichromate tending to hamper still further their acquisition of an adequate supply of this basic material, producers of the chrome colors, previously handicapped by the tightness of the market for this component of their products, are now endeavoring to assure themselves of enough of this material to fill the steady influx of orders for chrome green and chrome yellow from civilian use consumers.

Government buying of chrome green and zinc chromate yellow, for protective coatings of Navy ships and planes, is still reaching large proportions.

Graphite.—Because of its efficient coloring properties, a moderate demand has arisen for this material from paint makers. No change in its price structure.

Iron Blues.—Continue in moderate request. Market stable.

Lithol Toners.—Moving slowly but steadily into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Vermilions.—Producers of these colors are now in a far better position to respond to the growing demand, inasmuch as they have recently been enabled to obtain mercury on a basis of 80 percent of their base period consumption, through the amendment to M-78.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Supplies very tight. To be allocated by WPB October 1. Market tone firm.

Butyl Acetate. — October price schedule for production fermentation in Indiana and Illinois awaited. Market tone steady. Allocated by WPB.

Butyl Alcohol.—See butyl acetate.

Isopropyl Alcohol.—Supplies cover essential needs. Allocated by WPB. Quotations firm.

Nitrocellulose.—Demand continues satisfactory. Supplies in rather good condition. Prices unchanged.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Market firm. Supplies allocated for essential purposes by WPB.

Shellac

In some measure, it might well be said that the feature of the shellac market was the annual Fall outing held on September 21. But it can also be said that the fact of arrangements having been made to assure the arrival of some 9,000 packages of shellac on this market vied with the outing as a feature of the market. These goods will reach here over the balance of the year and are full evidence that the requirements of the industry in its association with the war program will be met to the very best of the importers' and dealers' ability.

Naval Stores

A generally steady or firm tone prevailed in Southern and local markets for naval stores last week, but the situation lacked features of striking interest. There was a disposition among some buyers and sellers to await further developments in regard to the meeting that is expected to be held in the South in the first half of October to discuss the proposed ceiling price for gum naval stores, and business much of the time last week was rather quiet. There was a steady movement into consuming channels on unfilled contracts, however, especially in the case of rosin. Soap makers were said to have taken rather liberal quantities. Difficulty continued to be noted in securing pale rosins and it is contended by some that scarcity of these grades is likely to prevail during the remainder of the season. Daily offerings of rosin and turpentine in primary markets were light or moderate and price changes were narrow.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business September 15, 1943:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938	barrels	58,704	.....
	drums	16,024	.....
1939	barrels	9,241	.....
	drums	11,143	.....
1940	barrels	.....	.....
	drums	113,236	.....
1941	barrels	.....	.....
	drums	95,741	.....
1942	barrels	265,084	153,554
	drums	185	.....
1943	barrels	113	71,841
	drums	40,688	.....
Totals		610,159	225,395

Turpentine.—There was a lack of important business in the local turpentine market last week, buyers still being disposed as a rule to adhere to a very conservative course.

Savannah, Sept. 24.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gal. Cents.	In week. Sales.	Drums Receipts.	Drums Shipments.	Drums On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	66	1,350	107	...	37,839
Tuesday	66	4,400	163	361	37,841
Wednesday	66	2,050	188	...	37,829
Thursday	66¼	2,600	68	...	37,896
Friday	66¼	1,750	180	7	38,069

* No trading.

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FIRE-RESISTANT

WITH

ZINC BORATE

Shown above is a typical result of a flame test on Osnaburg Garnish cloth—when Zinc Borate-3167 is used in the impregnating compound.

The use of Zinc Borate-3167 in the impregnating compound for Osnaburg garnish cloth permits this cloth to meet the Army specification* for flame resistance. When tested in the accepted device, shown here, the diameter of the burned area must not exceed 2½ inches. Formulated with the proper ingredients, Zinc Borate-3167 efficiently depresses afterglow and minimizes charring and burning.

The New Jersey Zinc Company's Zinc Borate-3167 (containing a maximum of 1% water soluble salts) is now in wide commercial use in fire-retardant compounds of the weather-resistant type. It is a fine impalpable powder (99% through 325 mesh screen) and is easily dispersed in the usual fire-proofing vehicles. It also has a mild fungistatic action.

If you would like to learn more about results obtained with Zinc Borate-3167 in camouflage net and garnish cloth compounds, as well as in other uses—write to the Development Products Division of The New Jersey Zinc Company for samples and further information.

**Specification E. B. P. No. 396, Engineer Board, U. S. Army.*

ZINC BORATE-3167 NOW AVAILABLE IN CARLOAD QUANTITIES!

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET — NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Moderate business in turpentine. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; single drums, 83c.

Rosin.—Price movements in the local rosin market were generally narrow last week in the absence of wide changes in primary quotations. Purchasing here apparently did not involve important quantities.

Savannah, Sept. 24.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

		—Price per 100 lbs. in drums—Low of—range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.03	$3.03	$3.03	$3.03	$3.03
D	...	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26
E	...	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.90	3.91
F	...	3.90	3.91	3.91	3.92	3.92
G	...	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.95	3.95
H	...	3.92	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
I	...	3.96	3.93	3.96	3.96	3.94
K	...	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.03	4.03
M	...	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.05	4.06
N	...	4.08	4.09	4.07	4.08	4.08
WG	...	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.45
WW	...	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.88	4.90
X	...	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.90
		—Drums—				
Sales	...	551	461	470	347	363
Receipts	...	122	576	434	340	120
Shipments	...	...	2,948	...	550	541
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	68,967

* No trading.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Trade in rosin fair. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.80 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.76; M grade, $5.84; W.W. grade, $6.63.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Much of output apparently still moving into consuming channels on contracts. Local spot supplies generally light.

Rosin Oil.—Demand fairly active locally, all grades being wanted. Market firm.

Tar.—Quotations maintained and market firm with a steady movement to local and other consumers on contracts.

Synthetic Resins

With the growing expectation that the bottleneck of glycerin supplies will soon be opened up, with the release on or about October 1 of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds of this material to the tobacco, cosmetic and plastic industries, there has

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Before he can be sure of the right degree of pigment suspension, the paint, varnish or lacquer manufacturer must be continually on guard against such adverse influences as excessive pigment sedimentation, thickening, caking, or the formation of floats, spotting and glazing.

Now Metasap is prepared to help the manufacturer obtain better pigment suspension in flat wall, cold water, luminescent, or other types of paints and varnishes—as well as solve various other problems that block the way to uniform excellence in the finished product.

Fluffier, Whiter, Finer Metallic Soaps

First Metasap offers Metallic Soaps made from finer raw materials — washed extra clean — and checked at every stage through Laboratory Control. Next Metasap offers the experience, facilities and *willingness-to-serve* of its outstanding Technical Service Department—and the result is almost invariably a better paint, varnish or lacquer.

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For the Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Allied Industries
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BARBER, NEW JERSEY

been a distinct improvement in the outlook for the availability of the synthetic resins for civilian use.

Thus, the prospects for more liberal production and distribution of the maleic and ester gum are brightening daily, albeit the alkyd resins, requiring a larger quantity of glycerin than these two in their composition, do not present quite such a satisfactory outlook. However, WPB has approved phthalic alkyd resins containing castor oil for most of the uses where soft oil phthalic alkyd resins are currently being permitted. This ruling becomes effective October 1.

Driers

Demand for stearates continues very keen and there is also a moderate call for palmitates, soyates and tallates. With the supply of raw materials going into the manufacture of all these driers showing substantial improvement, producers are in position to fill orders for them immediately upon isfactory outlook.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A further tightening of the supply situation is under way throughout the entire list of foreign origin gums, with stocks entirely exhausted in numerous directions.

Copal.—Of foremest importance in the local market for Congo copals within the past week has been the arrival here of a total of 3,620 bagfuls, weighing approximately 398,200 pounds, as these arrivals have been the first in some time to reach here from the Belgian Congo. For, although the shipping situation has been notably improved insofar as securing cargo space is concerned, there has been difficulty in procuring enough of this natural resin in the country of its origin for export to America, inasmuch as British interests, acting on an agreement to divide this year's production there with those in the United States, succeeded in buying up their quota before the American interests got around to it, so that, for a while, the market in the Congo was nearly bare of sizable offerings.

The demand for Congo resin is now running ahead of the supply as the advantages accruing from its use in the making of emulsion paints have been demonstrated throughout the country and varnish makers have latterly been freed from their former restrictions on buying more than a 60 days' inventory.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Prospects for almost immediate relief from the prevailing acute shortage of supplies through fairly liberal importations of this material from Argentina are now brightening the casein market picture materially. Although domestic production is still held down to a mere dribble, a steady inflow of casein from Argentina is now assured for the remainder of this year.

Two cargoes are due to reach the United States from Buenos Aires within the ensuing week, one at New York and the other at New Orleans, and shipments of approximately 2,000 tons a month are expected to be made from Argentina in each of these ensuing months. Additional import permits have been granted for 6,000 tons, making the aggregate for which such permits have been issued about 14,000 tons, or approximately 28,000,000 pounds.

Another markup of prices for Argentina casein has taken place within the past week, amounting to a cent per pound, and making the revised quotations 13c. to 13½c., cost and freight, equivalent to 16¾c. to 17¼c., delivered. Meanwhile some sales of acid-precipitated casein have been made in small lots at the ceiling levels of 24¼c. to 24¾c. per pound.

Glues.—Lack of raw materials and also difficulties in procuring sufficient labor in the glue factories are continuing to restrict production of both hide and bone glues. Hence processors are still finding it extremely difficult to satisfy customers whose orders are already on their books.

—O-P-D—

Carleton Smith, formerly financial research adviser to the Rubber Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been appointed assistant to the president of Celotex Corporation, this city.

Baltimore Paint Club Elects Officers

Edwin W. Parker, of the Independent Can Company, was elected president of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association September 17. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Arthur L. Franklin, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; secretary, Samuel Saltsman, of John T. Lewis & Bros. Company; treasurer, Alfred S. Day, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

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Paint Merchandising Forum October 5

Current and future promotion problems will be dealt with at a "Paint Merchandising Forum" for all advertising and sales executives of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to be held at the Hotel Biltmore, this city, October 5, at 3:30 p.m. Panel discussion of seven basic questions will precede full floor discussion.

C. B. Larrabee, president *of Printers' Ink*, will preside. Other members of the panel are Frank C. Connolly, vice-president in charge of sales for Valentine & Co.; John Wright, of the Hanlon & Goodman Co., brush manufacturers; Carl Watter, president of the J. J. Hockenjos Company, paint distributors; James C. Kelly, sales representative for the Hilo Varnish Company; and R. T. O'Connell, president of the R. T. O'Connell Advertising Agency.

The questions to be put to the panel and discussed from the floor are:—What can a manufacturer do for dealers now besides sell them paint? How to retain trade loyalty and good will during the existing emergency period? How can you best use your trade salesmen when there is relatively little to sell, and what promotion help does a salesman need now? What a moderate-sized manufacturer can do no and in the future to get the most from his promotion dollar? What can advertising do when you have little to sell? What are the promotion and business-building problems of a local manufacturer? What outside promotion competition must the paint industry be prepared to meet?

The forum is sponsored by the association's publicity committee.

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. Executive Group Candidates Named

Six candidates have been nominated for election to the executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the statutory meeting to be held October 28. The candidates are:—

R. O. Clark, president of the Jewel Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago; W. M. Clark, general manager, The Muralo Company, Inc., Staten Island; E. D. Griffin, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Jarden, jr., president of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia; Harold Rowe, vice-president of the National Lead Company, New York, and E. J. Shannon, president of the Edw. J. Shannon Company, Cincinnati.

In addition to the regular vacancies, the committee has nominated Thurlow J. Campbell, president of the Valspar Corporation, New York, to serve for one year, being the balance of the unexpired term of Samuel R. Matlack, deceased.

—O-P-D—

Asphalt Varnish Standard Revision Drafted

A proposed revision of Federal Specification TT-P-51 for asphalt varnish, has been transmitted to the trade for consideration prior to the submission to the Federal Specifications Executive Committee for adoption and use by the government departments.

Because of the urgent need for the specifications, it is requested that comments be submitted to E. F. Hickson, chairman of the technical committee on paint of the specifications group not later than October 12.

Soybean, Cottonseed Control Bands Tightened

—Continued from page 5

crop except under contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation or as otherwise authorized by CCC.

Order No. 6 prohibits any manufacturer or seed dealer from purchasing or accepting delivery of soybeans of the 1943 crop in a quantity greater than his manufacturing or sales requirements for the period ending October 10, 1944.

The order also prohibits any country shipper from having on hand at any time after March 31, 1944, a quantity of soybeans in excess of that which he has contracted to sell to processors, manufacturers, seed dealers, or CCC, plus the quantity of soybeans purchased by him during the immediately preceding 30 days or 2,000 bushels of soybeans, whichever is the greater. It also prohibits other persons from acquiring soybeans in excess of the quantity required to fill orders from processors, manufacturers, seed dealers or CCC, or to meet planting requirements. To prevent wastage of oil through the use of whole soybeans for fertilizer or feed, the order further prohibits any person from purchasing or accepting delivery of soybeans in whole or ground form for use as, or manufacture into, feed or fertilizer.

Under CCC Order No. 7, applicable to cottonseed, inventories of cotton ginners, and other recognized handlers of cottonseed are limited to the quantity which such persons have contracted to sell to processors, manufacturers or seed dealers, plus the greater of the quantity of seed purchased during the immediately preceding 30 days or 30 tons. Persons other than manufacturers, seed dealers or ginners are prohibited from purchasing or accepting delivery of cottonseed of the 1943 crop except to meet planting requirements.

—O-P-D—

Calif. Flaxseed Buyers Price Ruling Made

OPD Washington Bureau

To correct a situation in which an undue amount of Western Montana flaxseed has been moving to California processors at the expense of processors elsewhere, the Office of Price Administration has issued amendment No 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 397, September 20, controlling the price of flaxseed.

The amendment provided that the California processors may pay California prices only for California seed. For seed produced in Montana, they pay the same f.o.b. shipping point price as Portland, Ore., and Minneapolis, Minn. The effect will be to keep flaxseed moving to its normal markets for crushing at equal and relative prices. The California processor will be paying the maximum price at the point of purchase, plus the transportation costs at the lowest carload, all-rail freight rate.

—O-P-D—

Paint Specifications Are Summarized

Recent amendments to government specifications for paints and related materials and preparations, summarized in technical newsletter 30 of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, comprise the following:—

Aluminum pigment paste, aircraft, AN-TT-A-461a.
Ethyl acetate, AN-O-E-758.
Paint, black, lustreless, AXS-1077.
Protective coating materials, synthetic, ES680b.
Sealer, preservative, black, AXS-1076.
Tricresyl phosphate, AN-T-30.
Triphenyl phosphate, AN-T-29.

—O-P-D—

Mica Mines Studied

The Lyle Knob mica mines consisting of the Lyle Knob and Buttermilk mines and a number of small open cuts in Macon county, N. C., the White Spar mica mines, Custer county, S. D., and the Rocky Face mica mine, Macon county, N. C., have been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey, United States department of the Interior. Copies of the maps may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Movement of Oilseeds to Mills Below Expectations—Flaxseed Prices Irregular—Prevailing Tone Firm

No broadening of business was noticeable in the market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week. Inquiries were numerous but in the absence of any increase in supplies available for prompt or nearby delivery, actual business was generally limited to unimportant quantities. Marketing of new crop oilseeds showed some increase but the movement of cottonseed, peanuts and soybeans to the oil mills was still below expectations and reports from various outside points were to the effect that many oilseed products were still scarce. The failure of marketing of oilseeds to increase more rapidly was attributed by some to lack of transportation. The prevailing tone was firm.

Flaxseed prices showed irregularity but this was regarded by some as the result largely of speculative operations. Supplies of linseed oil were still inadequate for demand as considerable of the production continued to be applied on government orders and unfilled civilian contracts. Unfavorable reports were still heard concerning production of menhaden and sardine oils for the season thus far. It was contended that as ceiling prices are fixed, fishing companies have sold their oil as soon as produced.

The movement of live hogs to some Western centers was comparatively light and the trend of hog prices was upward at times. Government orders were issued restricting the purchase and use of soybeans and cottonseed and also applying to the purchase of Northwestern flaxseed by California processors. Details will be found in another column.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	195.4	191.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Requirements of consumers in paint and other industries sufficient to absorb much of the production, leaving spot supplies light. Market firm.

Corn.—Reports current to the effect that crude production has increased recently, but offerings here remained light. Market firm.

Cottonseed.—Active inquiry for salad and cooking oils. Refineries sold ahead and not in a position to seek much new business. Tone firm.

Olive.—Local market quiet in absence of increased offerings. Firm at previous quotations.

Peanut.—Crude firm in primary markets. Production increasing but no material expansion in offerings from mills. Movement of peanuts retarded in some sections by frequent rains. Refined oil quiet locally.

Shortening Vegetable.—Inquiry active. Production moving steadily on contracts. Makers sold ahead. Market firm.

Soybean.—Quiet and firm locally. Offerings light, crude and refined. Movement of beans to Western mills reported disappointing. Chicago reported the visible supply of soybeans on September 18 as 733,000 bushels, a decrease within a week of 42,000 bushels; visible last year 972,000 bushels.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16½c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.—New features are entirely lacking in vegetable oils. Castor, prime cold pressed, is quoted at 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound, in drums, car loads, plus drum cost. Coconut, crude, is quoted at 8c. per pound in tankcars to qualified buyers. Soybean offerings are light. Quoted at 12.65c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices showed irregularity in Northwestern markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Flaxseed pouring in but there is always a ready demand for the offerings at ceiling prices. Crushers are increasing their reserves steadily. A lot of southern flax shows high moisture but is taken without argument. North Dakota movement accelerated quite a bit and quality good on the average. Local and diversion point buyers are competing for this better stuff. The country continues to sell to arrive in preference to hedging in futures. Trade in futures is very limited and featureless.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.02¼	$3.01½
Monday	3.05	3.02½	3.01¼
Tuesday	3.05	3.01	3.00¾
Wednesday	3.05	3.00½	3.00½
Thursday	3.05	3.00	3.02¼
Friday	3.05	2.99¼	3.01¼

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1943	Receipts 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
This wk.	2,023,500	746,200	202,500	152,600
Since Sept. 1	6,540,000	4,300,500	677,000	432,600

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week were 98,000 bushels to the United States, 717,000 to the United Kingdom, and 43,000 to the Continent. Visible supply, 19,685,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—There was no increase in offerings here and the market remained quiet and firm.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Aggressive demand for linseed meal for immediate and deferred shipment and in neither case are crushers anywhere near able to keep buyers satisfied. Shipping instructions very good. Prices quoted at ceiling of $42 in bulk and $3.50 extra for sacks, f.o.b. Minneapolis in carload lots.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	12,480,000	11,880,000
Since Sept. 1	35,820,000	39,880,000

Linseed Oil

There was more or less irregularity in flaxseed prices last week but changes were not very wide and local linseed oil quotations were maintained. There were reports of occasional transactions but with offerings still generally rather light the business closed apparently did not involve important quantities. Contract deliveries here and at outside points together with government takings were reported to be absorbing the bulk of production. Importations were noted here of 4,817,080 kilos and 2,320 bags of flaxseed. A recent Argentine government estimate of the remaining exportable surplus was 25,354,000 bushels.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Far broader demand for linseed oil than crushers can care for. Prices are at ceiling and shipping instructions are plentiful, which calls for full operations of all of the crushing plants.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,860,000	6,200,000
Since Sept. 1	21,140,000	16,600,000

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.—California flaxseed movement is almost over for the season with receipts as of September 10 posted as 4,744,688 bushels, against an estimated 5,015,000. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound.

Chicago, Sept. 24. Business in linseed oil mostly in limited amounts. Tankcar, 14.5c. per pound.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Cottonseed Oil

With trading at a standstill, the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures lacked new features. The situation in the South underwent little change. The movement of seed increased in some sections but picking, ginning and marketing was checked by rains in other sections. Offerings of crude oil apparently remained comparatively light throughout the cotton belt and there were few transactions reported. Mills in some cases were said to be closing down on Friday night until the following Monday pending a further expansion in seed marketing. The movement of live hogs to Western centers was comparatively light in some cases and hog prices ruled firm. The quantity of cotton ginned to September 23 was 3,734,129 bales against 2,077,933 bales in the same time last year.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.43
October	....	....	14.25 bid
November	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings still reported very light in all parts of South and prevailing tone remained firm.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Cottonseed products situation continues tight. Some mills in this section closing down Friday night until following Monday owing to paucity of seed. Continued showers delaying cotton picking and ginning. New trading in cottonseed oil meal light; should pick up when weather more favorable.

Atlanta, Sept. 23.—Oil mills getting under way as seeds become available. Offerings of oil still scarce at ceiling prices.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Offerings remain light in cottonseed oil. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots.

Fatty Acids

Contract deliveries were steady and in some instances an increase was noted in the volume of new business closed. The ruling tone was firm.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Business held steady in fatty acids. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Local market for refined oil remained rather quiet so far as new business was concerned, further developments being awaited by consumers. Market firm. The government announced the purchase Sept. 15 of 60,000 gallons at 8.9c. per pound.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—No further sales of menhaden oil. Chesapeake Bay fishing news not encouraging. Reported here factories at Lewes, Del., and in New Jersey may close this week. As there is no prospect of securing higher prices, fishing companies have sold oil as fast as produced.

Sardine.—Refined oil firm at previous quotations. Local supplies generally light. Moderate lots reported moving on contracts. New business quiet.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—With the termination of the full moon period, fishing off the Monterey and San Francisco Coasts increased and some slight additional quantities of crude sardine oil were placed on the market and quickly taken up at the ceiling figure of 66.75c. per gallon. Figures from the California Sardine Products Institute reveal that as of September 11, the yield of raw fish was 104,777 tons, against 108,076 tons a year ago.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Many inquiries noted, but actual business small owing to lack of adequate supplies for the needs of local and other consumers. Market firm.

Tallow.—Quiet so far as new business was concerned owing to the smallness of supplies of spot material. Movement into consuming channels on contracts steady. Ceiling prices quoted.

Waxes

Further quantities of beeswax came to this market during the past week, the total arrival being 909 bags which came to a single importer. There were no reports of carnauba arrivals, although it was said that some fairly important quantities are due to come to the spot in the not too far distant future. Trade continued to be about as good as it could be when the lack of unrestricted trading with primary sources for waxes is considered.

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Animal Oils

Lard.—Inquiry continued good. Output moving steadily on contracts previously placed. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Supplies of all grades light and inadequate for requirements of local and other buyers. Tone firm.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Heavily over-sold conditions apparently are prevailing in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c., tanks.

—O-P-D—

Rotenone Production Plan Shaping Up

—Continued from page 3

that will fade with the ending of hostilities. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of their products with an eye to retaining markets after the war.

In line with its policy of fostering complementary agriculture in the Americas, United States agencies are rendering assistance in the development of the rotenone program. Derris cuttings by the thousands are being distributed from the United States agricultural station in Puerto Rico by the Office of Economic Warfare to plantations and to new experiment stations set up in Ecuador, Peru, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The newly established Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica also is taking a hand in the development. The Institute has acquired a rubber plantation in Panama which has a large supply of derris cuttings for distribution.

—O-P-D—

Sodium Chemicals has recently enlarged its plant in South Africa for the production of sodium sulphate. When the plant is operating at capacity, the monthly output is expected to reach 100 tons.

North African Seeds Shipments Face Delay

—Continued from page 3

the offerings of the trade can be accepted. Every effort is being made to push the matter along, but problems of communication and inadequate knowledge of conditions there present obstacles difficult to overcome.

It is still their intentions, they said, when these problems have been liquidated to permit the American dealers the greatest amount of freedom possible in effectuating their transactions. At present the plan is for the dealers to do their own negotiating with their principals in North America and when agreement has been reached they will deposit their letters of credit with U. S. Commercial Company, which will act as the intermediary in handling what negotiations are necessary with the foreign authorities.

Freight Rates Study Report Completed

—Continued from page 7

direct the ICC to classify all commodities shipped by railroad into a uniform number of groups of classes and to establish a uniform scale of rates to apply on such classes throughout the United States. The commission should be required to make the new classifications and rates effective within three years. Special rates on individual commodities could be retained, the board continued, but departure from uniform schedules should be authorized only where "shown to be necessary to correct inequitable conditions, or provide adequate transportation service in particular areas, or adequate revenues for particular railroads."

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Rise in Soap Production Forecasts Increase in Crude Glycerin Output—Ethyl Alcohol Profit Widened

High volume of deliveries from the leading manufacturers of drugs and fine chemicals was reported. Contract and other obligations require practically peak production in the plants and the output of manufacturers has never been larger. No trouble was experienced in getting business. Rather, the problem was to get stocks sufficient to warrant acceptance of the business offered and the effort in that direction kept production forces at white heat.

Despite the recent easing of the situation in glycerin—an easing that led to a more liberal allocation of production—the War Food Administration last week ordered the production of more soap and that should mean the recovery of larger quantities of crude glycerin for refining purposes. To make more soap will require more fats and oils and the supplies of those raw materials for soapers will be increased.

Ethyl alcohol when sold in quantities in excess of 1,500,000 gallons to the Defense Supplies Corporation will carry an increased profit of ½c. per gallon when made from grains, according to Amendment No. 4 to MPR 28 as made by the Office of Price Administration on September 20. The ante was raised to compensate for additional difficulties in converting from the use of molasses to the use of grains alone. Details elsewhere.

Milk powder purchases made by the War Food Administration from September 10 to September 14 totaled 3,832,069 pounds of spray process skimmed milk product, 1,709,017 pounds of roller process, and 1,500,000 pounds of spray process, whole milk powder. Some 12,250,000 ascorbic acid tablets were also bought by the administration.

Menthol again appeared in the import lists but the arrival was reported having been sold prior to reaching here. An importation of peppermint oil, probably destined for menthol manufacture was also noted. The import picture of the period also included a further arrival of castor beans to bring the total to over two hundred million pounds since last January.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	237.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Consumption continues at high levels but needs are being met in good shape. Nothing, however, is left over for other than imperative requirements.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Outlook for continued hevy buying by War Food Administration suggested continued tightness of stocks for an indefinite period of time. Consumption had a rugged quality while prices were steady. War Food Administration on September 15 bought 12,250,000 ascorbic acid tablets.

Acid, Citric.—Consumption by soft drink makers is limited by their being restricted to 15 percent of the quantity used in the third quarter of 1941. Other needs, particularly those of lend-lease, leave but limited quantities for home consumption.

Acid, Gallic.—Demand for USP has braced considerably but the ability of the producers to cope with requirements has improved some. The market was firm in all aspects and the outlook favored its continuation along the lines of limited competition and excellent consumption.

Acid, Tartaric.—Demand continued to be satisfied in part only. Production nowhere near approximates consumption and wont until such time as the output of makers can be boosted by large stocks of raw material.

Agar.—Stocks in the East have been kept low and sellers act on the basis of hand-to-mouth supplies only. There seems to be a market for every pound of the moderate domestic output.

Alcohol.—The Office of Price Administration on September 20 promulgated amendment No. 4 to MPR 28. Under the amendment, the ceiling price of grain distilled ethyl alcohol sold to the Defense Supplies Corporation by large producers East of the Rocky Mountains was advanced about ½c. per gallon in order to compensate for additional difficulties in converting from the use of molasses to the use of grains alone. The margin of 2½c. per gallon profit on each gallon sold over 1,500,000 gallons during a calendar quarter, instead of 2c. per gallon profit as had been provided for that amount of production. Details appear elsewhere.

Ammonia Citrate.—The closest kind of restraint on deliveries is necessary that the moderate production be stretched as far as possible to meet current requirements. Undertones were firm to strong.

Ammonia Phosphate.—More inquiry and selling of the N. F. article was reported. The call came from a fairly broad sector of the consuming industries and contributed additional strength to the market.

Borax.—Those operating under contracts have taken deliveries in good volume and the total movement into consumption is excellent. There seems to be no shortage of the article at this time.

Butyl Alcohol.—Computations covering production in Illinois and Indiana and applicable to October transactions were still in the making to a late hour last week.

Butyl Acetate.—The price situation on fermentation material made in Illinois and Indiana was identical with that on butyl alcohol, above.

Caffeine. — Despite importation of substantial quantities, the supply situation caused allocation on the basis of 53 percent, being about one-half the average monthly consumption in 1941 as used by the beverage industry. Production is at peak here but the need is great.

Castor Oil.—Further imports of beans created new, record totals of arrivals. Imports last week were 979,100 pounds. Since January 1, arrivals total 201,122,700 pounds. The reserves of oil pressers gain.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Tone of the castor oil market remains substantially unchanged. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil. — Importations have come to life and during the past week the arrival of 1,625 drums of material was noted. The Iceland situation has favored the movement of substantial quantities but Britain will also take liberally of the supplies produced.

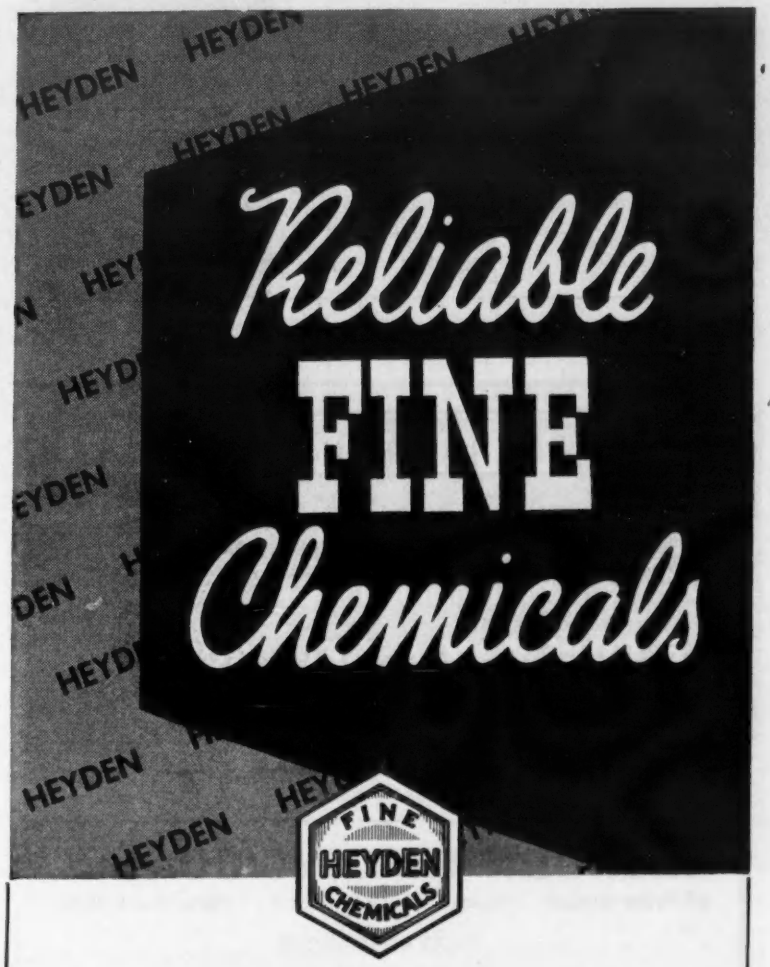
Codeine.—Consumption was broader

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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but the market was not jarred from its position of stability which is based on raw material reserves of substantial sort. The war events in the Near East make imports of opium speedier when needed.

Fish Liver Oils.—Ceiling prices prevail on practically all transactions and the failure of production to reach hoped-for totals contribute to the maintenance of a strong market position.

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.—Arrivals of shark livers at extreme northern California ports and at Puget Sound are larger, although these added stocks are still insufficient to make up for the heavy demand of vitamin A oil. Prices on oil are at ceiling, with the buying pressure terrific in the low potency groups.

Glycerin.—Production of crude glycerin should be lifed if the War Food Administration plan to raise soap production is realized. Additional quantities of oils and fats are to be made available to the soapers. The increased production contemplates an increase in the allowable use of fats and oils in soap-making from a flat 80 percent of 1940-1941 use to 90 percent for household soaps, 110 percent for industrial soaps for laundries, restaurants, etc., and 150 percent for abrasive hand pastes and powders used by mechanics. The probable increase in crude glycerin comes at a time when imports improved the general supply position of glycerin.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Mildly better tone and a somewhat easier feeling as to outlook for supplies are reported in glycerin, although the market in general remains unchanged. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate.—Not more than about enough to go around was available and that only by the restrictive measures which keep purchases to quantities in conformity with the voluntary ration program of the producers.

Menthol. — Foreign-made menthol appeared in the market again and imports totaling 84 cases were reported. So far as could be learned, the goods had been sold into consumption prior to arrival at prices far from low.

Mercurials. — The hard mercurials came in for excellent and expanded request and deliveries were made out of market carrying moderate-sized spot reserves. Production has kept up with need very well.

Methanol.—No surplus supply of either natural or synthetic material was reported. In fact, sellers on this market noted the movement of production into consumption as involving all of current output.

Quicksilver. — The spot market maintained an even keel with stocks proving generally sufficient to meet the current volume of prompt delivery demand for moderate quantities. Large consumers will find the stock situation generally satisfactory since reserves are adequate and production is expected to make a good showing in the future notwithstanding the falling off during the rainy season in California.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Market showing the effects of buyers' indifference. Trading light, with no particular emphasis being placed on ahead-positions, although some casual trading in nearby parcels. Quoted at from $189 to $190 per flask.

Totaquine.—Competition was keen and it was said to be the result of influences but remotely connected with availability of supplies. Large interests are apparently locked in a market contest in which gloves have been removed.

—O-P-D—

Ethyl Acetate Price Set for Publicker

—*Continued from page 5*

sition now compares favorably with its over-all profits during the pre-war period, 1936-1939, and by reason of the further fact that the primary use of the material is military, an upward adjustment of the price ceiling is justified, the OPA said.

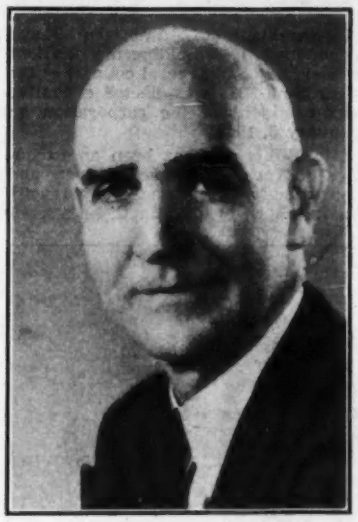
In addition to the price of 11¼ cents fixed as the maximum on the 85-88 percent ethyl acetate, the OPA also ceiled the company's price for the 99 percent ethyl acetate at 11 95/100 cents, the difference representing the customary differential charged in the industry for the higher grade.

American Home Merges Seven Subsidiaries

—*Continued from page 3*

Wyeth & Bro., Inc., will be vice-president in charge of the pharmaceutical division of Wyeth, Inc. Clyde C. Marshall, chairman of the S.M.A. Corporation and president of Petrogalar Laboratories, Inc., and the Bovinine Company, will be vice-president in charge of the nutritional division. Dr. John Reichel, president of Reichel Laboratories, Inc., will be vice-president in charge of the biological division.

The companies which will comprise Wyeth, Inc., are John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals; S.M.A. Corporation, Chicago, Ill., and Mason, Mich., producers of products for infant nutrition; the Reichel Laboratories, Inc., Kimberton and West Chester, Pa., one of the largest producers of blood plasma



Frank F. Law

for the armed forces and manufacturer of biologicals, the Bartos system of allergenic protein diagnostics and a pioneer in the development of the new wonder drug, penicillin; Gilliland Laboratories, Inc., Marietta, Pa., manufacturer of a comprehensive line of biologicals; Petrogalar Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, maker of Petrogalar; General Biochemicals, Inc., Chagrin Falls, Ohio, manufacturer of vitamins, and the Bovinine Company of Chicago, products for anemia. Through John Wyeth & Brother the new company will have a world-wide operation, with plants in England, Canada, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

—O-P-D—

Coast Chemicals Opens Offices in Los Angeles

The Coast Chemical Company, specializing in supplying fine chemicals, vitamin concentrates and fishliver oils, has opened offices at 8745 Sunset boulevard, Los Angeles, under the management of S. S. Carlat, who was formerly manager of the special markets division of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.

The company is engaging in bulk sales to the pharmaceutical, food, feed, oleomargarin and milk industries. With the company planning constantly to expand its list of products, present efforts are mainly in vitamin D-2 (activated ergosterol), vitamin A concentrates, fish liver oils of various potencies and calcium pantothenate. Marketing is on a national basis. Aside from the basic interests that Coast Chemical will have in the production of certain nutritional and chemical raw materials, the company plans to act as a manufacturers sales agent and distributor for producers of materials non-competitive to its own products, such as hormones, amino acids, essential oils and other related products.

S. S. Carlat

—O-P-D—

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American Home Elects Ide President

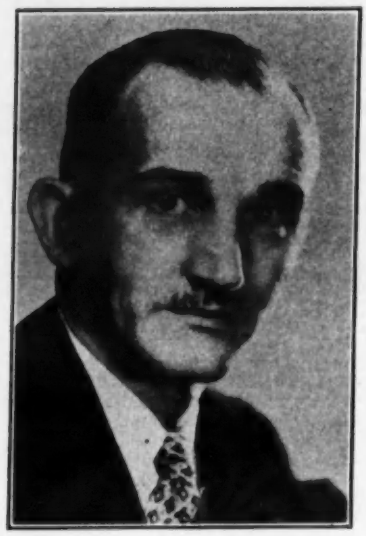
—*Continued from page 3*

ident of American Home Products, as president of Wyeth, Inc., the new ethical drug company which American Home Products has formed as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Born in Henderson county, Tex., in 1902, Mr. Ide was brought up in Jacksonville, Ala. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama, 1923, and of Harvard Law School in 1926. For five years after graduation, Mr. Ide practised law in Anniston, Ala. Then he came to this city and became associated with the law firm of Konta, Kirchwey & Engel. In 1932 he joined the law firm of Rogers, Ramsay & Hoge.

In 1936 Mr. Ide was elected a director of American Home Products Corporation, and the following year entered the corporation's executive family as secretary. He was elected a vice-president of American Home Products in 1941, holding the positions of secretary and general counsel at the same time. He was elected executive vice-president of the corporation on January 5, 1943.

Mr. Silbersack has been an executive of American Home Products and constituent companies for twenty years. Born in Cincinnati, he attended the University of Cincinnati, and was on the university's faculty as assistant professor of marketing and merchandising for two years. He joined the Cincinnati advertising firm of Procter & Collier in 1917. He remained until 1921, when he joined the advertising firm of Thompson Koch Co., also of Cincinnati.



W. F. Silbersack

In 1923 Mr. Silbersack went with the A. S. Boyle Company as advertising manager. He had advanced to general manager when American Home Products acquired the A. S. Boyle Company in 1927. Mr. Silbersack was elected a director of American Home Products in 1935 and vice-president in charge of all advertised products in 1942. Mr. Silbersack is chairman of the Boyle Company and of Midway Chemical Co., and president of the Anacin Company, the Kolynos Company, and the BiSoDol Company. All are subsidiaries of American Home Products.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Advisers To WPB Appointed

—*Continued from page 3*

vision, had been assigned to assist in solving the many problems confronting production of the drug and that one of his first duties will be to make a tour of all the plants engaged in production to gather facts on these problems for report at a later meeting.

Producers of the new drug and those planning to enter into production who were named members of the advisory committee were the following:—

Dr. H. S. Adams, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Elmer H. Bobst, of Hoffman LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; Dr. Harry Cheplin, of the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. S. Childs, of the Lederle Laboratories, New York; S. DeWitt Clough, of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Robert K. Cutter, of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.; A. H. Fiske, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Kenneth H. Hoover, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind.; James J. Kerrigan, of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.; Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York; Dr. A. W. Lescohier, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Dr. A. J. Liebman, of Schenley Research Institute, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Carleton H. Palmer, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; Dr. John Reichel, of the Reichel Laboratories, Inc., Kimberton, Pa.; Blythe Reynolds, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, Garfield, N. J.; John L. Smith, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. Templeton Smith, of Ben Venue Laboratories, Bedford, Ohio.

In the penicillin story (*OPD*, Sept. 20, p. 3), the date for the meeting of the biological section subcommittee on penicillin was inadvertently given as October 19. The correct date is October 13 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

—O-P-D—

Cochrane Corporation, Philadelphia, has issued a new publication, "How to Keep Flowmeters Accurate."

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Methyl Salicylate Price Is Ceiled

—Continued from page 5

more, lots. The highest resale price under the amendment is 92c. per pound established for sales of quarter-pound containers when sold in lots less than 25 pounds. Sales at retail are not covered by the action and remain under the general maximum price regulation.

Transportation arrangements, including West coast differentials, cash and quantity discounts, trade practices such as those in regard to containers, have been relatively uniform in the industry and previously incorporated in the regulation covering fine chemicals.

OPA officials explained that the action is designed to correct a situation where methyl salicylate is being sold by some chemical jobbers for as much as $1.35 per pound at resale levels. About $500,000 worth of the material is produced annually, but the supply has been tight owing to wartime limitations on the use of phenol, used to produce the salicylic acid, which is one of the components in making synthetic methyl salicylate. Under these circumstances, where sales keep pace with supply, certain chemical jobbers, who obtained stocks of the chemical wherever they can and who sell to small consuming users who are unable to obtain supplies from primary trade sources, had established disruptive high prices in March, 1942, which became their maximum under the general maximum price regulation. The specific regulation corrects this situation and these jobbers' sales will be priced under the ceilings fixed for resellers.

—O-P-D—

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing Oct. 13

Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual outing at the Lu Lu Temple Country Club, Lime Kiln Pike, North Hills, Pa., October 13. J. M. Rosenberger, of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., 503 Arch street, Philadelphia, is in charge of reservations.

—O-P-D—

Pine Wood Charcoal Price Ruling Made

The Office of Price Administration in Order No. 4 under General Maximum Price Regulation ruled that:—

(a) Pending final determination by the Price Administrator of action to be taken in modifying prices now established for sales of pine tar and pine tar oil under order No. 30 under 1499.29 of the General Maximum Price Regulation for certain producers named therein and under Maximum Price Regulation No. 446 for sales in regular channels of trade, and for sales of pine wood charcoal under amendment No. 1 to Maxmum Price Regulation No. 431.

The persons covered by said order and regulations, including but not limited to, American Turpentine & Tar Company, New Orleans, La.; Atlantic Pine Industries Corporation, Kissimmee, Fla.; Liberty Pine Products Company, Allenhurst, Ga.; Louisiana Pine Products Company, Alexandria, La.; Pine Tar Products Company, Fort Myers, Fla.; Retort Chemical Company, Gainesville, Fla.; Southern Pine Chemical Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; Southern Pine Extract Company, Tallahassee, Fla., are hereby authorized to sell, and any person is authorized to buy from such persons, pine tar and pine tar oil, and pine wood charcoal at prices not in excess of the maximum prices established by the applicable order or regulation:

Provided, however, that such persons may agree with purchasers in any contract for the sale of such commodities, that the contract price may be adjusted upward to conform to the final determination of the Price Administrator.

(b) This order, issued under No. 1499.19a of the General Maximum Price Regulation, section 3 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 431, and section 3 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 486, may be revoked or amended by the Price Administration at any time.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Workers Show Drop in July

Wage earners in chemicals and allied products during August were estimated at 734,000 compared with 742,000 in July, and 743,000 in August, 1942. Wage earners in products of petroleum and coal were estimated at 126,000 in August, 126,000 in July and 129,000 in August, 1942.

—O-P-D—

Western Trading Names W. Haupert President

William H. Haupert has been elected president and manager of the Western Trading Company, Portland, Ore. He succeeds Robert V. Cornell, who is no longer connected with the company. Earle G. Goss has been elected secretary and treasurer.

The company specializes in the production and marketing of cascara bark, Oregon balsam fir, digitalis, peppermint and dill oils, as well as other raw materials within this range of products indigenous to the Northwest.

—O-P-D—

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Restoration of Botanical Imports Meets Jurisdictional Friction Between Government Agencies—Trade Slow

With United Nations' armies moving up through Italy, and with the Mediterranean Sea apparently being used for commercial ocean-borne traffic, it is not surprising that the thoughts of botanical merchants should more and more turn to the possibilities of crude drug trade being restored on however a limited basis.

Some substantial barriers still stand in the way. For one, there is the policy of the Department of State by which it insists that the department alone should determine when trade shall be restored with liberated and occupied countries. The Office of Economic Warfare is said to be for trade resumption and is believed to incline toward the view that restored trade should be negotiated by private business, the government controlling the satisfaction of financial obligations through deposit of letters of credit with the proper government agency. To this extent the State Department and OEW are brought into opposition.

Again, the United States Commercial Company, which is seeking to make large quantities of North African seeds available here, not so long ago was firm in the view that transactions must be between governments and not between individuals in the countries affected. Lately, the USCC has intimated that negotiations between private concerns here and in North Africa should be permitted —a measure of "free trading"—with payment for goods to be through governments; and North African French apparently have the dollars to pay for any purchases made here. OEW also has a container problem to solve and is studying the bag situation. Details elsewhere.

The policies of OEW and USCC seem in accord, but both have encountered the as yet unyielding policy of the State Department, which is said to assert as a right the decision as to when and how trade shall be restored. All of this affects the botanical drug trade and its prospect of replenishing so far as possible stocks which have dwindled greatly since imports stopped.

Balsams

Peru.—Steady to firm. Fair holdings on spot. Future needs well protected unless demand expands substantially.

Tolu.—Rather quiet on the whole, but remains steady at firm prices.

Barks

Canella Alba.—A moderate revival of inquiry was followed by rather more selling than some had done over a substantial period. Prices were firm.

Cinchona.—Quantities of bark destined for quinine and other manufacturers continue to arrive. Imports totaled 5½ tons last week.

Cocillana.—A very firm market prevails at the season when demand should show expansion. Sellers already show conservatism in accepting new orders.

Elm.—Sales should increase in the not far distant future and buyers will find the position one of strength and absence of competition.

White Pine.—Buyers are being rationed to the end that the subnormal stock may be conserved for the best use by the greatest number. The collection was somewhat disappointing.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—The product of the Philippine Islands is lacking in the warehouses of some former suppliers. The total available is not large.

Vanilla.—Pending further developments in the matter of getting Madagascar beans to this country, the market continues in static position in which low supplies of all kinds of beans keeps prices firm. The country could well absorb considerable quantities of beans and there is much that keeps importers and consumers hoping that the problem of getting French beans has been solved in favor of this country.

Berries

Saw Palmetto.—Market on spot relatively quiet but apparently on the firm side so far as prices go. Little pressure has been exerted by primary market holders for a long time past.

Sumac.—It proved difficult to get labor to collect an even reasonable supply of this article this summer and a firm position seems inevitable for the future.

Flowers

Borage.—Any stock remaining on this market would be far from prime goods in the usual meaning of that word. Quotations were virtually nominal.

Calendula.—A trifle of spot goods remained on this market, but in most respects the position was nominal so far as the regular import item goes.

Lavender. — Reports have it that few flowers have accumulated in the French growing areas and hence regardless of United Nations successes in freeing France from the Germans, dealers here do not expect that renewal of stocks of primary French flowers will follow immediately on that hoped-for development.

Linden.—Nothing remains on this market, the spot having cleared its stocks and failed to replace in new primary markets.

Saffron. — Stocks on spot have shrunken and holders advanced prices to $27.50 to $28 per pound.

Gums

Arabic.—The heavy arrivals in this country have depressed prices con-

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Saffron, Spanish, $3 per lb.

Reduced

Arabic gum, ½c. per lb.
Squill root, whole, 1c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
natural, 1c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 2c. per lb.
Rapeseed, dwarf, Essex, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Mombassa, ½c. per lb.
Niger, fair quality, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
264.1	264.1	259.2	266.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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GUM ARABIC

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9 SO. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO 6, ILL.

siderably and during the past week the market appeared soft and spongy. Considerations favored buyers in most respects. Imports totaling 2,370 bags reported. Prices down to 14½c. per pound.

Aloe.—Holding very firm, based on the costs prevailing in primary markets and the very fair market that exists for spot goods.

Mastic.—Until the Germans are thrown out of the Agean sea, replacement shipments of this gum from the island of Chios are impossible. Occasional odd lots appear on this market and sell around $5.25 per pound.

Sandarac.—The market is 97½c. per pound, based on governing ceilings that apply in most instances. In most respects the spot is considered to be nominal.

Herbs and Leaves

Deer Tongue.—Practically no collection points to a probably nominal market for an indefinite period of time.

Laurel.—Portuguese leaves cheaper at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, based on new arrivals. Other varieties quotably unchanged.

Peppermint.—Domestic item about the only article available. No firm offerings of European goods. Prices very steady. Light call.

Sage.—No further offerings of Dalmatian type material obtained until recently from California sources. Cyprus and Spanish, being in good supply, operated to discouragement of California collection.

Thyme.—Spanish herb was fractionally higher at 23½c. to 24c. per pound. Some French type sage, said to have grown in Spain close to the French border, was noted at 24½c. to 25c.

Miscellaneous

Agaric.—Last arrival came consigned to official Soviet Union agency. Dealers on spot hold virtually nothing.

Colocynth.—Arrivals of 21 bales of pulp noted.

Irish Moss.—The collection in domestic fields was not large and was obtained at a fairly high cost to those who financed operations. Firm prices are a more than reasonable prospect.

Manna.—With the conquest of Italy proceeding "according to plan," there is some reason to expect that resumption of shipments of manna is not an impossibility for the future. Meanwhile, there is domestic manna which has never gotten a "play" here because of the ability of Italy to undersell any domestic collection in normal times.

Papain.—Market easy. Further import of 270 packages reported.

Roots

Aletris.—Domestic stocks definitely on the short side and market has some aspects of being nominal in some directions.

Arrow.—The higher market receives good support from buyers who do not find stocks more than moderate.

Helonias.—The reserve against Winter needs has been kept less than normal in the country by the difficulty of persuading workers to collect.

Licorice.—More root reported due to come to the spot—a place already holding ample stocks of the article. Some intimate that the article formerly originating in Italy may come on the market.

Squill.—Long time expected to pass before the Italian white item comes here. Substituted in past by goods of different origin. Lower at 10c. to 11c. per pound.

Seeds

Canary.—Question of bags said to have stymied action on getting Moroccan seed shipped here.

Caraway.—Syrian slightly higher at 56c. to 57c. per pound for dewhiskered and 45c. to 46c. for the natural seed.

Celery. — Indian seed shaded to 30½c. to 31c. per pound with a good possibility of peeling off a further small fraction on firm orders.

Cumin.—Indian competition brings a lowering of prices to 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Coriander.—Until bags are secured, unlikely that much will be done in getting recently offered Moroccan seed to this market.

—*Continued on page 62*

CRUDE DRUGS

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N. F.
MANNA
HISTORY

Manna is an Italian export but is native American, too. Father Marie Picolo, Jesuit priest and California Mission founder, in 1702 reported "a kind of manna that falls with the dew on leaves of reeds; it is darker than sugar, and has all of its sweetness".

The reeds were bent grass, *phragmites communis*, producing the white, sweet gum noted in the U. S. Agricultural report of 1870. Indians collected and used the saccharine laxative late as 1921.

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BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
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Yields at least 75% anhydrous extractive.
Extractive soluble in boiling alcohol.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Peppermint Ceiled at $5.50 for Farmers—Dealers, $6 and $6.35 —Producers Sold at $7 to Gum Makers

There has been a more general report of improved business in essential oils and their substitutes, as well as in aromatic chemicals, the supplies of which are none too adequate in the market as a whole. It has not been hard of late to find certain quarters where business was boiling at a time when many others said things were quiet. But more dealers have joined in chorus reporting increased activity. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the supply situation was improved.

Peppermint and spearmint commanded the spotlight when, on Thursday, news of official price ceilings which are to be effective on September 30 reached the spot. Reaction to the prices established was not generally favorable. Though no direct statements were received from farmers, indirect advices from the middlewest said that the grower-farmer group was disgruntled because their request for a $7 ceiling, based on sales alleged to have been already made to the chewing gum makers, had been tacitly denied when the Office of Price Administration set the top price of $5.50 for grower-farmer transactions. Local dealers view their natural oil price of $6.50—an advance of but 50c. over bare costs—as being out of line with sound merchandising. Also, the $6.35 price for redistilled oil—35c. over the natural oil ceiling—set up a totally insufficient profit margin, if any existed at all. The spearmint ceilings were mainly passed without comment.

Substantial decline in prices was noted on both native and redistilled cananga oils, and also on Algerian geranium. On the other side, Bourbon geranium was advanced and seemed less well supplied. There were also higher prices on cedarwood, hemlock and spruce.

The decline in California expressed sweet orange brought that article as offered by the largest producers, to a level more in line with the market as evidenced by other production of both home and foreign manufacture. A lower price on lavender meant little, since it took place on the 30-32 ester oil. No high ester-content material was offered.

Price Changes

Advanced

Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Hemlock, 10c. per lb.
Spruce, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Cananga, native, $1.50 per lb.
redistilled, $1.25 per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, $1.50 per lb.
Juniper tar, 15c. per lb.
Lavender, $1 per lb.
Orange, exp., Calif., 75c. per lb.
distilled, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
247.0	248.3	245.9	283.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Stocks moderate and in strong hands. Recent buying cut local reserves. Limited quantity noted at $1.85 per pound. Others range from $2.10 to $2.50. Not much call last week.

Anise.—Recent sellers at $3.60 have gone to $3.75 per pound. Minimum at $3.50 and highest at $3.80. No stock is more than moderate and substitutes get a good play.

Cananga. — Prices have dropped sharply. Native is quoted $8.75 to $11 per pound. Rectified, $10.25 to $12. No two major spot dealers have identical price views, native being quoted $8.50, $8.75, $9 and $11, according to seller.

Caraway.—Scarcity the rule. Only two dealers quoting recently. Minimum remains at $17.50 per pound, but the range is now to $19.50.

Cardamom.—Fairly broad distribution of spot stocks but all prices remain relatively high. From a single seller at $24 the market ranges to $28 per pound. Call moderate.

Cedarleaf. — Selling recently at $1.55 per pound but one dealer has gone to $1.75 minimum. Others continue at $1.55 and $1.60 per pound.

Celery—Recent seller at $32 has dropped prices to $26 per pound but there are others doing business over the range $24 to $25.

Citronella.—Goods continue to come in from primary market still open for exports. Local market remains comparatively easy and reasonably competitive.

Clove.—Firm in all quarters but the leading distillers report insufficiency of raw material stocks to permit normal production. Demand very good.

Coriander. — Steady to firm in all directions with prices ranging widely from $24 to $35 per pound, according to dealer. Demand remained light.

Croton.—Numerous dealers report no stocks for some time past. Limited holdings available at previous quotations but demand was small.

Cumin.—Almost nominal since ceilings are said to prevent prices that the moderate supply would warrant. Not much interest.

Dill.—Trade has quieted down some on the spot since the leading consumer requirements had been filled early in the new crop season and at reasonable prices.

Eucalyptus.—Prices remain remarkably steady when the quantity of oil available is considered. However, the range was far wider than normal. Of the 70-75 variety, single sellers at $1 and $1.02 per pound went along with one at $1.05 and three others at $1.10. On the redistilled item, two dealers quoted, one at $1.05 and the other at $1.18.

Geranium.—Algerian oil was lower and Bourbon was higher. The former ranged $11.50 to $16.50 per pound, while the latter was $13 to $15. But one dealer quoted the minimum. Others named $13, $14 and $16.50, respectively. On the Bourbon item, the range was $13 to $15, the market being quoted $13, $14 and $15 per pound, according to dealers. Others lacked supply.

Grapefruit.—A sturdy market with an overly wide price range prevailed under conditions not notable for the volume of request.

Ginger.—Market uniform at $20 per pound, and seemingly stocked in very fair shape. The call was routine.

Hemlock. — Market slightly higher at $1.10 per pound minimum, at which there was one seller. Others quoted $1.30 and $1.35 per pound, while two held for the maximum of $1.40. Market definitely routine.

Juniper Tar.—A lower market at $1 to $1.50 per pound prevailed and quotations, according to dealer, were $1, $1.15, $1.35 and $1.50. Two important quarters failed to offer.

Lavender.—U.S.P. oil was lower at $7.50 to $10 per pound, according to seller—and, presumably, according to specific quality. Out of six prominent dealers, only three offered firm quotations.

Lemon. — Domestic production is meeting domestic needs in excellent fashion. No contract has gone unfilled—ever, so far as the leading domestic producers are concerned, and their supplies and shipping facilities assure continuation of the record. Meanwhile, demand was good. Incidentally, the fresh fruit situation in the east has eased amazingly.

Orange.—Cold pressed sweet orange oil has been reduced to $1.50 per

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Scientifically Manufactured
ANETHOL N.F. VII MM&R
as a Replacement for Oil Anise U S P

With Oil Anise U S P virtually out of the market, many manufacturers are turning to Anethol N. F. VII MM&R to obtain required licorice flavor. 4 lbs. of this product are equivalent in flavoring value to 5 lbs. of Oil Anise U S P. The use of Anethol N. F. VII is permissible in food, drug and cosmetic preparations.

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Oil Orange Sweet USP XII California Coldpressed
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pound; the price became effective September 17 with the largest producers. Others offering a California product continued to quote $1.10 to $1.30 per pound. Demand was good. Plenty oil of all kinds was available on spot, excepting that originating in French North Africa; arrangements for import of such goods have yet to be effected.

Peppermint.—Ceilings at last! Effective September 30, the price ceiling for grower-farmer sales, according to the Office of Price Administration, will be $5.50 per pound. Price ceilings for dealers will be:—Natural oil, $6 per pound; redistilled, $6.35. Full details of the OPA order appear elsewhere. The grower-farmer price of $5.50 per pound becomes more interesting when compared with that of $7 per pound, the price at which farmers are alleged to have sold large quantities of oil to the chewing gum manufacturers prior to the ceiling announcement of OPA. Farmers could do that legally. Could do it now and until September 30 in fact—if anyone would buy. The actual producers have had no ceiling over their sales prices, but their entire sales structure has been resting on a very substantial price-floor set weeks ago for them by the Department of Agriculture. The alleged reports of farmer sales to the gum makers would seem to be confirmed by the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on September 21, which read as follows:—

Indiana growers have started distillation of late cuttings. Previous to the government order stopping the movement of peppermint oil, *an extremely active marketing direct from producer to consumer was in full swing.*

Now that official ceilings govern both grower-farmer and dealer groups, it remains to be seen to what extent the differential of but 50c. on natural oil, over the producers' price, and the 35c. differential between natural and redistilled oil as sold by dealers, will cause dealers to reduce their sales activities in this oil.

Spearmint.—Price ceiled at $3.50 per pound for producers and $4 for dealers. Details elsewhere.

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Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Substantially steady and stocked moderately to meet fair call.

Amyl Acetate.—Demand was about normal and found a stabilized market.

Amyl Salicylate.—Jobbing business gained and the market was firmer.

Anethol.—Stocked moderately and held in firm position. Call light.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Fair distribution of small stocks noted.

Benzyl Compounds. — The entire group was firm and undersupplied.

Benzophenone. — Numerous dealers reported no stocks.

Cinnamic Alcohol. — The article made from styrax has fetched $22.50 per pound.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Scarce. Prices withdrawn in many instances. Raw material trouble.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Firm. Second-hand dealers reported more trade.

—O-P-D—

Mint Oils Ceilings Effective Sept. 30

—Continued from page 3

in the case of purchases through brokers from producers, the measure does not require the commissions to be taken out of the producer's maximum price. Dealers and other purchasers have customarily paid brokers a five or ten-cent per pound commission for such transactions, and the regulation permits a maximum 10 cent per pound commission, or the commission paid by such buyers during 1942, whichever is lower, to be added to the producer's ceiling.

The OPA said that the specific new celings generally are the going prices which are approximately 50 cents per pound higher for natural oils of peppermint and spearmint than prices obtained by producers during the 1942 season. Reduced crop yields and increases in labor and other costs justified the upward adjustment, it was stated.

OPA studies showed, it was stated, that going prices and those established by the regulation are more than double the normal pre-war prices for these oils. The new ceilings are above the season average price for 1942 as computed by the Department of Agriculture (which were calculated at $4.83 per pound for natural oil of peppermint and $2.90 per pound for spearmint) and higher than prices determined by the Department of Agriculture as comparable to parity prices ($3.30 per pound for peppermint and $2 43 for spearmint).

Simultaneously with the issuance of the new regulation, revised supplementary regulation No. 14 of the General Maximum Price Regulation was amended to transfer coverage of dealer's sales of essential oils to the new measure. Another action, by cross-reference transfers grower's sales to the new measure.

—O-P-D—

Toilet Goods Ass'n Forms Scientific Section

The Toilet Goods Association has established a scientific section in order to broaden and expand the work previously done by the scientific advisory committee, and part of the work of the association's board of standards. H. D. Goulden, director of the board of standards of the association, has been appointed temporary chairman until the election of permanent officers, to consist of a chairman and vice-chairman, with the latter serving as chairman elect. These officers will be elected at the first regularly scheduled meeting to be held in conjunction with the association's 1944 annual convention.

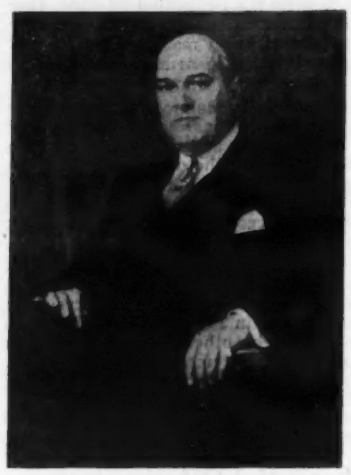
Plans are being formulated for a special meeting of the scientific section, which is to be held in January, 1944. To assist Mr. Goulden in developing plans for this special meeting, a temporary program committee has been appointed, consisting off:—

Dr. Frederick J. Austin, of Hudnut Sales, Inc.; Dr. H. Coutinho, of the George W. Luft Company; L. B. Dobie, of the Bristol-Myers Company; J. R. Martin, of Coty, Inc.; Dr. E. C. Merrill, of the United Drug Company, and Dr. K. L. Russell, of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

—O-P-D—

Magnus Portrait For N. Y. Trade Board

The portrait of Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, was presented to the New York Board of Trade, of which he is chairman of the board. The presentation ceremonies were held in the Waldorf-Astoria September 15.



The occasion marked the tribute of the members of the board to the long and untiring service of Mr. Magnus to that organization and to the interests of its membership. The portrait is the work of the eminent artist, Edmund McGrath.

—O-P-D—

Soap Output Increase To Benefit Civilians

—Continued from page 7

non-fat extenders will stretch the supply another 9 percent.

The new soap program was discussed in detail at a recent meeting of FWA's Soap and Glycerin Industry Advisory Committee, and members of that group, representing every phase of the industry, said they could foresee no difficulty in getting increased production underway by October 1. It will require about 30 days additional, however, to place the new production in consumer trade channels.

In addition to the more generous use of rosin and other fat substitutes, the increase in soap output has been made possible by improved shipping conditions which permit the importing of more fats and oils and by increased production of domestic animal fats and vegetable oils.

The soap supply under the proposed program will provide 25.4 pounds per person compared with 23.4 in 1942, and 25.3 pounds in the pre-war years, 1937-41. Household packaged and bar soaps will be increased to 22 pounds from the present 17 pounds per person.

While the proposed increase in civilian soap production, on a per capita basis will provide enough soap to exceed the 1942 supply and equal that of pre-war years, WFA emphasized the fact that there still will be no excess in overall supplies and urged conservation by every possible method. Military demands, which are in addition to the civilian allocation, are increasing in proportion to increases in personnel and, too, large supplies soon will be needed to effect a large synthetic rubber program. Officials reiterated an appeal that consumers buy supplies only as needed and gave assurance that if this is done, production will be entirely adequate to meet all needs.

Petroleum Derivatives

Makers of Petroleum Solvents Cheered By Expected Release of Toluol—Crude Advance Seems Assured

Processors of high-solvency aromatic and other naphtha specialties have been relieved of their anxiety over a possible shutting off of adequate supplies of the basic materials required in the production of these petroleum solvents. Strong intimations have lately been given that there will be no scarcity of these materials in the immediate or nearby future, if it is within the power of the War Production Board to prevent such shortages as originally loomed when toluol was reserved solely for work on the war program and, later, when xylol was first considered as a replacement in the manufacture of certain munitions.

Although it is expected that this new employment of xylol may remove this primary coaltar and petroleum derivative from the field of basic materials available for aromatic solvent making, it is understood that WPB or some other government agency will arrange for a compensatory release of toluol for this purpose.

Although no open move has yet been made by the Economic Stabilizer toward furnishing the long-sought incentive for new oil pool discoveries and amplified recoveries at secondary production wells through authorization of a general markup of ceiling prices for crude petroleum in all the fields, it is confidently believed by the petroleum industry, as a whole, that such action will soon be taken by congressional legislation, now urged by a strong oil-country bloc, if OPA fails to approve the proposal, and that it will call for an advance of 20 to 75 cents or more per barrel, with commensurate markups of all derivatives.

A continuance of the slight upward trend of East Coast stocks of the principal petroleum products, available for civilian consumption, has been recorded within the past week, but PAW reports that a new Gulf coast hurricane has interrupted the movement of supplies to this area, disclosing that the evacuation of certain refineries, because of this storm, has already resulted in a holdup of processing and eastern shipments of 400,000 barrels of crude oil.

Price Changes

Advanced

Crude petroleum, Jackson and Tillman counties, Southwest Oklahoma, 7c. per bbl.

Lubricating oil, neutral, 150 and 200 viscosity, 0-25 pour test, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

Kerosene, Oklahoma, 41-43 water-white, ½c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Makers of these high-solvency naphthas have been cheered greatly within the past week by strong intimations that, even if they are deprived of fairly free access to xylol as the base for their products, which is now threatened by contemplated recourse to this coaltar and petroleum derivative, in place of toluol, in the making of certain munitions, they will be plentifully supplied with toluol through a release of large quantities of that basic material for their use. Official announcement of this move is expected to be made by WPB or some other government bureau at the outset of next month.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Continues in active request, with takings for both military and civilian accounts reaching sizable totals. Tone strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Still moving steadily into paint industry channels. Market holding firm.

Mineral Spirit.—In constant demand. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Further amplification of the absorption of supplies is reported on the part of producers of synthetic rubber. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Brisk movement, in a steadily expanding volume, is noted to military establishments, and on an only slightly smaller scale into civilian channels. Tone firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—While war production contractors continue the largest purchasers of this solvent, other paint trade interests are likewise expanding their takings in only slightly lesser degree. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Considerable difficulty is being encountered by suppliers in meeting demands for most grades of these products. Orders are being placed on a steady basis, while some buyers are exhibiting nervousness over the question of their ability to fill all their needs.

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—In consequence of the steadily increasing buying pressure put upon the current output and stocks of these materials, the supply of solvents and thinners is steadily diminishing. And the market is becoming stronger throughout, with the situation reaching a critical stage in aromatic naphthas and with increasing emphasis placed on production of lacquer diluents, for which the demand is great on both military and civilian accounts.

Tulsa, Sept. 24.—Production of solvents and diluents in this region continues to be held down by diversion of much plant capacity to the making of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber. Inter-refinery transactions are still being resorted to in efforts on the part of those with limited capacities to fill orders from old customers.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—The drain upon current production created by the need for satisfying the steadily increasing needs of producers of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber is leaving only scanty supplies available for home-heating and other civilian consumers.

Heptane.—Moving in rising volume into war production channels. Market strong.

Hexane.—Continues in moderate call. Tone steady.

Octanes.—Still in fair request. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—Military users continue to expand their takings. Market shows firm undertone.

Propane.—Unabated demands of producers of war products are still keeping supplies available for civilians at relatively low levels. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Continued insistent demand is featuring the market for these materials. War needs are still showing a tendency to expand in some cases. Inquiry has been better than ever in some cases, but suppliers apparently already are well booked up.

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—Consumption of liquefied petroleum gases in the production of high-octane gasoline is still holding down the current output of these lighter hydrocarbons. As a result, the market continues to show an extremely tight supply situation.

Tulsa, Sept. 24.—Offerings in excess of immediate and pressing requirements continue exceedingly light. Tone holding very strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Continue in unabatedly keen request. Prices well maintained.

Paraffin.—With crude scale in only meager supply and refined grades ob-

—Continued on page 59

Association Meetings:—

American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

National Petroleum Ass'n Re-Elects Officers

—Continued from page 3

discussed by S. F. Niness, associate director of ODT tank truck section. He held that the substitution resulted in the elimination of the haul of petroleum products by tankcar to a destination less than 200 miles distant.

Consumption Data

About 32 percent of all petroleum products refined in domestic refineries in September would be used by the armed forces, Bruce K. Brown, assistant deputy administrator of the Petroleum Administration for War, told the meeting. Moreover, he said that the consumption rate would rise to 40 percent before many months.

Daily production, Mr. Brown said, is totaling 4,400,000 barrels of crude oil and natural gasoline. This volume, he said, was being turned into about 3,800,000 barrels of petroleum products, of which, he added, about 1,800,000 barrels were gasoline.

Only a small amount of the nation's gasoline output could be allocated to civilian passenger automobiles. He estimated the needs of the armed forces at 600,000 barrels daily, leaving 1,200,000 barrels and, he added, trucks, buses and taxis must have 450,000 barrels daily, leaving 750,000 gallons to be allocated to industrial users, farmers and civilian passenger automobiles.

H. W. Dodge, district director of PAW, said that the East Coast petroleum products shortage was caused by a lack of supply. He said, however, the petroleum industry has made available an adequate supply of petroleum products to satisfy essential needs.

Oil Yield Peak Seen

Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, in a prepared paper on "International Aspects of the American Petroleum Industry," said, in part:—

When the productibility of the domestic oil reserve is examined in terms of rising requirements, it is found that a limitation is rapidly being approached. The Economics Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council, in its July report, gave the results of a detailed study in these terms:—"...for 1944 and 1945 the oil fields of the United States should not be counted on to produce without waste, more than 4,200,000 to 4,300,000 barrels of crude oil daily..." Domestic production, which understates demand because crude oil stocks are being drawn upon, crossed 4,200,000 barrels daily in August, so that the estimated zone of maximum efficient production for American oil fields has already been invaded...

It is well known that the reserves and productibility of oil in the Middle East and in the Caribbean region are much greater than now utilized. Reserves in the two areas combined are larger than in the United States, while productibility from existing wells is several hundred thousand barrels per day in excess of recent takings. True, the limitation in both areas is refining capacity and to some degree pipeline transportation, rather than productibility, but these bottlenecks can be broken by further installations, on the one hand, and a freer international movement of the oil, on the other. And productibility can be radically augmented by additional drilling.

Whatever the administrative disposition of the problem may be, the economics of the petroleum situation indicate that the oil resources of the Middle East and of the Caribbean Region will be drawn upon more fully for war purposes, and future increments to the military demand will be diverted more and more to these sources. In fact, this shift is already well under way. It is clear, therefore, that for the duration of the war the American petroleum industry has become indissolubly linked with foreign sources of supply and no major domestic oil problem can now be resolved except in the light of all foreign alternatives.

Dr. Gustave Egloff, director of research for the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, emphasized that the higher quality gasolines used by American and British fighter and bomber planes give them a decided advantage over the enemy.

J. B. Fisher, of the Kendall Refining Company, told the meeting of the major part the industry was playing in the war. He asked that a "living" price be given the industry for its crude oil.

Officers Re-Elected

President, H. A. Logan, of the United Refining Company, Warren, Pa.; executive vice-president, Walter Reitz; first vice-president, J. B. Fisher, of the Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, Pa.; second vice-president, W. S. Zehrung, of the Pennzoil Company, Oil City, Pa.; recording secretary, Herbert G. Eaton, and treasurer, G. B Hunter, of the Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.

Paul Beck, of the Pennsylvania Refining Company, Butler, Pa., was added to the board of trustees.

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Fertilizer Materials

Shipments maintained At High Level—New Ceiling for Processed Tankage and Castor Pomace Effective

Supply conditions did not permit any increase in offerings of nitrogenous materials, while demand showed no signs of relaxing. Miscellaneous shipments against standing orders were maintained at a relatively high level, and the basic situation of the general market presented a firm appearance. Continued importations of various grades of tankage as well as cottonseed meal from South America have, at least, lent hopes that sooner or later some material from this supply source may be routed through channels reaching fertilizer instead of feed industries.

New price regulation, No. 470, by OPA, covering domestic nitrogenous materials, such as process tankage, sewage sludge and castor pomace, became effective September 23. Prices of these materials were attained by the general maximum price regulation on the basis of each seller's highest price charged during March, 1942. The establishment of these uniform ceilings revealed that prices of some are higher and a few lower. Locally, the revision of castor pomace quotations seemed to attract the most attention. Formerly this material was sold on a ton basis, with a guaranteed 5½ percent ammonia content. If the ammonia content tested higher, the buyer benefited. The new ruling places the market on a basis of $2.90 per unit, so the buyer pays for the actual ammonia test, which at present is reported to be around 7 percent.

Preparations for fall planting in the South have progressed along satisfactory lines. According to advices, the demand for fertilizer has increased, and if weather conditions continue favorable during October, it is contended the demand will be greater than ever before for Fall use. At present, the market is firm, with more than enough orders to absorb all available material.

October shipment prices for American soda nitrate and ammonia, nitrate and lime compound are announced as unchanged from those current during the month of September.

Fishing operations have decreased, and the season is about over from the waters from Maine to Baltimore. While reports of the season's catch vary, the results, for the most part, seem to have been favorable. Demand was active enough to prevent any accumulation of either scrap or meal.

The Office of Price Administration announces that additions to prices may not be made for sales of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate and potash in burlap bags under MPR 135 covering fertilizers. Appendix A of the regulation provides in a number of cases for an addition where the sale is made in "cotton bags" but not for sales in burlap bags, it was said.

Price Changes

Advanced

Castor pomace, $1.30 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Buying operations were reported conservative, although there seemed to be a better feeling in market circles. The fact that this material can be processed into a condition more suitable to mixers and farmers is tending to curb buying resistance.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Allocation of 65,291 tons for September covered all requests in full. Shipments were made promptly and the market retained its steady position. Estimates on operations of by-product coke-ovens for the week ended September 18, indicate a production of 39,313,560 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—OPA has placed a ceiling figure on this material at $2.90 per unit of ammonia content. While the market was formerly quoted at $19 per ton, guaranteed 5½ percent ammonia content, the new method is on a unit basis. Recent tests have shown a 7 percent ammonia content and at this basis the current price would be $20.30 per ton. Formerly a buyer received the benefit when material tested above 5½ percent. At present, sales will be based on the actual ammonia content.

Fish Meal.—Most of the scrap along the East coast has been turned into meal for feeding purposes. Production seemed to be on a little broader scale than intimated earlier in the year. Demand kept above the supply level, and stocks remained scarce in all sections. War Food Administration purchased 240,000 pounds of sardine meal of fair average quality basis 67 to 72 percent protein f.o.b. Richmond, California, at ceiling price, during September.

Soda Nitrate.—Orders for American nitrate were entered for October shipment at the same level that prevailed during September.

Tankage. — Buying conditions did not improve for fertilizer grades. Scarcity kept the market in a tight condition. Importations last week included 1,616 cakes and 4,088 bags. There were also 556 bags of greaves and 4,083 bags of cracklings. According to report this material will be used for feeding jumpers.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Production has satisfied an increased demand for this product and the supply situation has remained favorable. The most disturbing feature has been the labor problem. This was offset to some extent during the Summer by the employment of school boys as mine helpers, but had to be abandoned when schools opened. There has also been an exit of men to the citrus groves in the Florida section. These conditions combined with higher producing costs have kept this market firm at ceiling prices.

Superphosphate. — Demand remained active with fertilizer factories calling for steady shipments. While a scarcity of material was reported at some areas, in others the supply was sufficient to satisfy wants. No improvement could be noted in buying conditions for triple. Available stocks remained low enough to hold the market in a tight position.

Potashes

Regular contract deliveries accounted for the week's movement. Producers were kept busy attending to these shipments, and the general movement involved a satisfactory tonnage. Demand from other essential industries and from lend-lease is expected to curtail to some extent the amount of potash available for fertilizer requirements.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Supply conditions remained favorable, and, while demand remained heavy, requirements were met as promptly as transportation facilities would permit. The expansion in demand for sulphuric acid is expected to create a broader inquiry for sulphur. Former quotations were named for pyrites. Sales of imported material seemed to be regulated by the amount of stock available.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Sept. 24.—Rains have made it possible to prepare the soil for fall crop plantings. As a result, there is an increase in farmer demand for fertilizers. If weather is favorable during October, it is claimed that the demand for fertilizer in the South will be very much greater than ever before for fall use.

Production of mixed fertilizers is claimed to be well along for this period of the year. Movements of fertilizer materials are reported fairly satisfactory at this time, but there are some misgivings about movements later on. The market is firm with more than enough orders to absorb all materials, as they are made available.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Fish Scrap.—There are indications that the menhaden fishing season on Chesapeake Bay will close sooner than had been expected because of the poor fishing experienced. Plants that operate on the Delaware coast are considering the withdrawal of their boats, as the fish seem to have moved to other waters. Activities on Chesapeake Bay are still carried on, but these, too, are yielding more meager results. The vessels in North Carolina ports are waiting for the schools to reach that latitude, and some weeks of good fishing are anticipated. Additions to stocks of scrap are certain to be small. The ceiling stands at $1.20 per unit with meal at $72.50 per ton for 60 percent and $78.50 per ton for 68 percent supplies.

Superphosphate. — Demand for this product continues very active, and producers have more of a demand than they can well take care of, with the ceiling at 64 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid at Baltimore.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Light offerings of fertilizer materials are reported currently, while indicated demand is holding up in volume. This is making for a basically strong market situation. Movement of material on current orders is reported attaining a relatively high rate. Blood is in active interest. Tankage is quiet, but firm. Bone materials remain steady and in fairly good call.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $62.50.

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—Southern California's crude fertilizer materials market remained firm and rather featureless last week, during which time there was a continuation of a strong demand in the face of a lack of supplies. More and more emphasis is being placed on summer deliveries of both mixed goods and crude supplies, undoubtedly to meet truck gardening requirements. The shortage of superphosphate is still acute. Fish meal is being parceled out slowly, keeping pace with production anticipations with sellers declining to sell ahead.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Products

—Continued from page 57

tainable in only small quantities, when at all, the supply situation is still exceedingly tight, with little or no prospect of easing for a long time to come. Tone extremely strong.

Further conservation of the use of paraffin has been arranged for by WPB's Pulp and Paper Division by prohibiting, in General Conservation Order M-351, the manufacture of waxed paper and its commercial use in wrapping, especially as an overwrap or secondary cover, with drastic restrictions also placed on the type and weight of such paper and the amount of wax allowed for it, when designed for purposes other than secondary wrapping.

Petrolatums.—A steady movement of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades continues to be noted. Prices firmly held at the levels reached last October.

White Mineral Oils.—Both technical and U.S.P. grades are still in good request. Market holding well.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Waxes and petrolatums are firm and in good call. Buyers show continued interest, to the extent of attempting to place orders in some cases beyond the ability of suppliers to handle. Undertone remains strong.

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—Demand continues to run high, but the supply is wholly inadequate. Not until the turn of the year, and possibly not even then, can there be any increase in the production of high melting-point paraffin wax on the Pacific Coast.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the tanker situation so greatly improved within the past year that the total annual carrying capacity of these seagoing carriers by the end of this year will probably equal that of the entire fleet of some 400 ships registered in the pre-war period, increasing attention is being paid to the desirability of conserving the oil reserves in the oil fields of the United States by resorting to heavier importations of crude oil from the Caribbean and from South American sources, notably from Venezuela, as well as from Mexico, and possibly from the Middle East also, before the increasingly heavy drains upon these American reserves by war and civilian requirements tend to reduce these reserves beyond the point of safety.

Gulf Oil Corporation has raised its prices for crude petroleum in Jackson and Tillman counties in Southwest Oklahoma to the extent of 7 cents per barrel, as ordered by OPA.

Fuel Oil.—Refiners in the Rocky Mountain States have been called upon by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes to increase their yields of heating oils as well as of motor gasoline. PAW has announced temporary suspension of its program for the conversion of industrial and commercial oil burning equipment to the use of coal.

Gasoline.—Reduced demand and larger receipts have eased the hitherto extremely tight gasoline situation somewhat within the past week.

Kerosene.—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has announced that the Defense Supplies Corporation will continue for a period of three months from October 1 to absorb the extraordinary costs incurred in shipping kerosene oil into the North Atlantic States in steel drums. Refiners in Oklahoma have lowered their prices for 41-43 waterwhite to the extent of one-eighth cent to 4⅜c. per gallon.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners in the Midcontinent region have advanced their prices for neutral oil of 0-25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosity by one cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 24c. for the 150 viscosity grade and 26c. for the 200 viscosity description.

Argyle in PAW Post

William R. Argyle has been appointed as assistant director of the Refining Division by the Petroleum Administration for War. Mr. Argyle is on leave of absence as assistant manager of refining for the Sinclair Refining Company, with headquarters at Marcus Hook, Pa.

—O-P-D—

Cook Joins PAW

Kenneth E. Cook, of the public relations department of the Standard Oil Company (N.J.), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, this city, has been granted a leave of absence to join the public relations department of the Petroleum Administrator for War in Washington.

—O-P-D—

Sun Oil to Operate DPC Penna. Plant

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide plant facilities in Pennsylvania at a cost of approximately $3,175,000. Sun Oil Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

When it's a battle against TIME—
You'll appreciate the SERVICE you get on SKELLYSOLVE!
● When you are heading every energy to meet an emergency order, one little hitch along the line can throw the whole operation out of gear.
That's why you will appreciate Skellysolve—and *Skellysolve Service. We get the goods to you when you need them*—special technical assistance, too—if you need it. Phone, write, or wire SKELLYSOLVE Division, address below.
Blitzkrieg from Below→
A rock shot out of this Skelly Oil Well struck the steel crown block. The spark set off this explosion—caught by the camera before the fire reached the main column. Considered by many to be the most unusual photo of an oil well fire in existence. A split second later and the camera would have been too late.
(Reproduction from unretouched photo)
SKELLYSOLVE
in the OIL, PAINT, and DRUG FIELD
The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.
SKELLY
SKELLYSOLVE
SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Shift into Higher Gear with F.M.C.!

3 ROYLE EXTRUDERS No. 1, 3, 4
4 THROPP RUBBER MILLS, 36", 42"
5 THROPP PEBBLE MILLS, 5' x 6', 7' x 6'
4 DAY & ROSS 12" x 30" ROLLER MILLS
2 MIKRO No. 4 PULVERIZERS, Motorized
1 FITZGERALD S.S. COMMINUTOR
2 SPERRY 42" Iron FILTER PRESSES
1 SWEETLAND No 10 DURIRON FITTED FILTER
1 W & P DOUBLE ARM MIXER, 180 Gal. Cap.
1 SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXER, No. 2, 10 HP, AC MOTOR
DRYERS
MILLS
GRINDERS
STORAGE TANKS
CONDENSERS
STILLS
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

ESTABLISHED CINCINNATI firm covering part of Ohio and Louisville would be interested in representing actual producers of pigments, industrial chemicals or related materials. BOX 627, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NEW ENGLAND—Services of a responsible, experienced representative, with good technical background, are available on commission basis, to limited number producers of raw materials, consumed by paint, lacquer, artificial leather and allied industries. BOX 631, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Capital Wanted

REQUIRED $50,000 to $100,000 to establish plant for essential product in war and peace. We have some means of our own and are experts in the field. Are interested to form partnership or corporation. BOX 632, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Tolhurst 40-in. centrifuge suspended type, copper basket bottom discharge, immediate delivery; pebble mills, 18x27, 36x40 6 ft., Hardinge silex lined, 36-in. dia.; stoneware tower. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 599, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Two porcelain lined pebble mills, approximately 300-gallon capacity. Must be A-1 condition. Write description, price, etc. No dealer. BOX 623. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—By large paint manufacturer, pebble mill, silex lining preferred, completely equipped for operating; grinding capacity desired, 800 to 1,000 gallons. BOX 629, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 61*

BACK THE ATTACK! Buy Bonds and Speed up Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Machinery

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of a Compounding and Grease Plant, 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

FILTER PRESSES
1—42" x 42" cast iron, recessed, 58 chambers, open delivery, 1" cake

STEEL JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES
2—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal.
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8'7" dia. x 53" deep, 1650 gal. pulley driven.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal.
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5" high, 480 gal.

STEEL RECTANGULAR OPEN TANKS
1—8'6" long x 4'6" wide x 6'3" high, 3200 gal.
2—10' long x 7'6" wide x 5'10" high, 3300 gal.
1—9' long x 4' wide x 6'6" high, 3150 gal.
2—12' long x 5'6" wide x 6' high, 3000 gal.
1—12' long x 5' wide x 6' high, 2690 gal.
1—8' long x 8' wide x 5' high, 2400 gal.

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

1—P & S, 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined, Other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS Ball bearing.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Willfley SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS, 4'x 12'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.

Liquidation
150-ton capacity
BLAST FURNACE
and accessories
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Hammer Mills, Bucket Elevators, Briquetting Equipment, Link Belt, 24 x 60 Vibrating Screen, Drum Hoists, Nash No. 8 Vacuum Pump, 44 AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST
ARRANGE TO INSPECT

1—8' Denver HYDRO-CLASSIFIER, with motors.
9—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXER; Other sizes.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
3—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 7' x 120'.
4—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 110', 14" x 30', 14" x 65', 30" x 425'.
1—36 x 24" Type B Jeffrey HAMMER MILL.
1—Dracco PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR, 30 T. P. H, with dust collector.

Liquidation
Equipment of
Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.

18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons
2—5' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers
18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators. 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2
Send for Complete List

ROTEX SIFTERS
4—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.
Excellent rebuilt condition.
Inspect at our Newark Shops

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 60

Factories Offered

FORMER CHEMICAL plant, high one-story brick building, about 75,000 sq. ft. floor space, concrete floors (drains); high-pressure water tube boilers (875 HP); 4 acres ground. Unrestricted district Newark, N. J. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

—Continued on page 62

JUST PURCHASED!

2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 12-42" x 42" shelves.
1—2½" x 1½" Hard Rubber Centrifugal Pump.
1—3' x 4' Lead Lined Steel Tank.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. Vacuum Pan, without jacket.
1—Pfaudler 4' x 4' Open Top Crystallizing Dish.
1—500 gal. Steel Agitated Jacketed Kettle.
1—100 gal. Duriron Jacketed Kettle.
1—22" x 40" Closed Top Lead Lined Tank.
1—4' x 4' x 2' Cone Lead Lined Wash Tank.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Still with lead condenser and piping.
1— 500 gal. Steel Jacketed Still.
1—Lead Coil Condenser.

All the above
PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW

SPECIALS!

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed, Vacuum Type, 100 gal.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
2—Rotary Vacuum 30" x 11', 5' x 30'.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U.S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
5—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
1—Roberts 40" Suspended Type Perforated Basket with 30 HP AC motor, bottom discharge.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, non-jacketed, 293 gal., Size 18, Type VIII.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—Shriver 32" x 32" Cast Iron Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Patterson 2'6" x 3'6" Tube Mill, porcelain lined, PRACTICALLY NEW.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
1—Jeffrey Type "A" Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

JAR & PEBBLE MILL SPECIALS

1—Abbe Type A-4 Jar Mill.
4—Abbe Ball Mills, 18" x 15"
1—Abbe with five 1 gal. Porcelain Jars
1—Abbe Single Jar Mill, 4½ gals.
1—Abbe Double Jar Mill, 9 gals. cap.
1—Abbe Porc. Lined Mill, 30" x 30".
1—Abbe Silex Lined, 300 gal.
1—Abbe Porc. Lined Jack., 185 gal.
1—Patterson Silex Lined, 100 gal.

Many More — send for details

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

SPECIAL

6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
3—150 gal. Closed Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
2—20 and 35 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—¾" to ⅝" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Comb. Surface Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 ond 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles with lead coil.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
1—Rotex Sifter 18" x 36".
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single & Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

●

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

●

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

In the matter of: Old Guard Refining Co.

REAL ESTATE
Machinery and Equipment

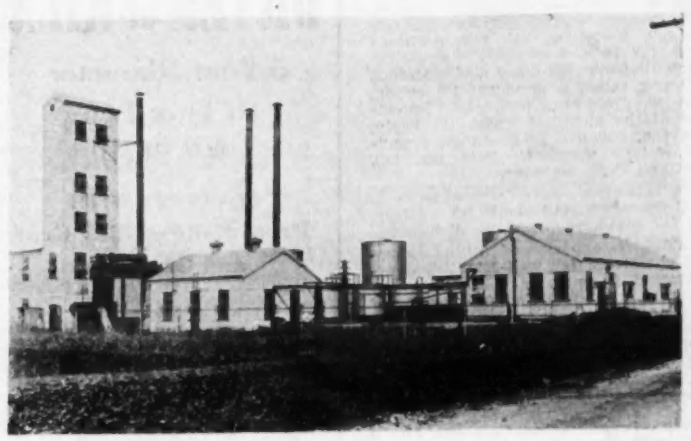
OLD GUARD REFINING CO.
OIL REFINERY

to be sold on premises at PUBLIC AUCTION
72nd & Powers Lane, Phila., Pa.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 6, 1943
at 11 A. M.

BUILDINGS and LAND:

Warehouse, power plant, pump house, laboratory and filter house. All fire-proof construction, steel frame and corrugated asbestos walls, with cement floors. Loading platform at truck level. Approximately 3¼ acres.



EQUIPMENT:

21 tanks above ground with total capacity of 208,906 gallons; and 2 underground tanks totaling 6,000 gallons. 19 of the first group have heating coils and all tanks are connected by compressed air and steam lines.

The Warehouse has necessary tanks, presses, pumps, etc., for preparing oils for shipment; also three 500 gallon tanks providing gravity feed to electric filling machine for cans from 1 pint to 5 gallons capacity. One Shriver filter press 25" x 25"; also electric pumps and steam pumps for handling oils; scales, stencil machine and other accessories.

The Filter House has 3 vertical, open top, dished-bottom oil treating and mixing tanks with heating coils and electric high speed mixers. One 30" 20 plate Sweetland filter press; 4 horizontal duplex Worthington brass fitted steam pumps 5¼ x 4¾ x 5, 2 in service and 2 extra. One 2" rotary Westco pump connected to 3 HP motor. 3 oil coolers.

The Power Plant: Two 50 HP Scotch Marine steam boilers, oil fired. Two duplex Worthington steam boiler feed pumps 4½ x 2¾ x 4; 1 duplex Worthington water pump for water supply to the plant, 4½ x 2¾ x 4; 1 motor driven Viking oil pump for boilers; 2 Worthington locomotive-type air compressors 5' x 25".

The Pump House: Two 4½ x 2¾ x 4 and five 5¼ x 4¾ x 5 Worthington duplex brass fitted oil pumps and one 5¼ x 4¾ x 5 and one 6 x 5¾ x 6 water pumps for condensers. The second floor has a complete laboratory for testing oils.

Adjacent to the pump house is an oil still of special design for vaporizing oils. The vapors then pass to a sectional dephlegmator and condenser in the tower of the pump house. The condensed fractions pass from the condensers through oil coolers and down to the 10 tanks in front of the pump house.

ADAPTABILITY:

Built for refining and re-processing crank-case oil. A complete plant and suitable for chemicals or allied trades.

LOCATION:

Philadelphia. 72nd & Powers Lane, near the plants of Atlantic Refining, Gulf Refining, and Standard Oil of Penna. 25 minutes from the center of the city by truck.

Catalogue upon request

ASSOCIATED AUCTIONEER
1915-17-19 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 61*

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 598, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 605, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE WILL reserve a reasonable share of profit on any serious transactions in metals, minerals, chemicals and by-products which will be suggested to us. BOX 609, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

ASSISTANT CHEMIST—Western manufacturer of sulphonated and processed oils have an opening for an experienced man familiar with sulphonated oils for leather and textiles. State experience and salary expected. BOX 624, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

VARNISH MAKER wanted, experienced in all new drying oils and gums. Not necessary to formulate but thoroughly experienced in actual cooking and directing help; good opportunity for advancement. Location in South. BOX 628, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LOCAL CONCERN, importers, exporters, commission agents, exporting essential oils, chemicals and some general merchandise, importing essential oils and raw materials, has two positions open: (1) import assistant, knowledge of essential oils and other raw materials preferred, salary plus bonus; (2) export manager, preferably with some knowledge of the chemical trade. In reply, state age, religion, draft status, experience, salary required. BOX 630, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LACQUER MAN—For all-round work in small manufacturing plant; good salary. Call for appointment, STillwell 4-2470.

SALESMAN—experienced selling industrial chemicals, for well-established organization in midwest. Excellent opportunity. Reply giving full details of experience, past employment, salary, references and enclose recent snapshot. Our employees know of this ad. BOX 634, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN — Long-established, well-known manufacturer of perfumery and cosmetic raw material has opening for experienced salesman, preferably one with chemical training. Salary basis. Send details regarding age, education, experience, etc. BOX 635, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMEN WANTED—Men now calling on industry. We have streamlined a vitamin capsule for industrial use. Best buy in America. Priced at $10.00 per thousand. High commission. Pocket samples. For samples and details write Industrial Vitamin Service, 1036 W. Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

PAINT CHEMIST—Ohio manufacturer requires party to take charge of paint laboratory work and able to assist in production. Permanent postwar position. Excellent opportunity for right party. Salary. One over draft age preferred. State full details in first letter. BOX 638, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RESEARCH CHEMIST wanted, experienced in formulation of paste and powder type casein and resin emulsion water paints. Good postwar opportunity with aggressive manufacturer. Midwest location. State qualifications, past connections and compensation desired. BOX 639, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

WELL-KNOWN manufacturer of maintenance and industrial paints, varnishes, enamels and building specialties requires sales manager to fill vacancy recently created by death of former executive. An outstanding opportunity to become permanently established with growing organization and to expand with it. Must be experienced in our line and capable of training and handling sales force. Yearly starting salary up to five figures for the right man. State age and past experience in full detail in first application. BOX 637, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, American, 30 years experience, pharmaceuticals, photo chemicals, intermediates, essential oils, paper, pulp. Familiar chlorinations, nitrations, oxidations, make many synthetics. Have done much pilot plant building and development work. Draft exempt. BOX 620, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TABLET MAKER, expert in all branches, formulating, granulating, compressing and coating, desires part-time work evenings and weekends. Experienced in large-scale production. BOX 633, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Botanical Drugs

Seeds

—*Continued from page 54*

Dill.—Dewhiskered item advanced to 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Mustard.—Yellow seed from Montana a fraction off at 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Rape.—Domestic dwarf Essex advanced sharply to 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Spices

Clove.—Fractionally lower on spot offerings developing at 20½c. to 21c. per pound.

Pepper.—Nothing but bid prices heard on Lampong black. Fair quality Niger chillies down smartly to 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Mombassa chillies, shaded to 22c. to 23c. White peppers purely nominal.

Pimento.—Spot market reverts to nominal position at 26c. per pound.

MUSTARD FLOUR
ALL GRADES
USP
USP BROWN
Special for Mayonnaise
Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc.
Manufacturers
70 METROPOLITAN AVE., BROOKLYN 11, N.Y.
Phone EVergreen 7-9156

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE
HEXANE HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN BENZINE
LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
VIKING DISTRIBUTING CO.
KVB BLDG., CHARLESTON, W.VA.

ROTARY DRYER or KILN
5 Foot Diameter
40 Foot Long
½" Shell
COMPLETE WITH
Drum Rails — Ring Gear and Carriages
—●—
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